

NASA To Encourage Private Companies To Launch Satellites

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK — The space agency has decided on a major revision of its space operations by shifting to a mixed fleet of shuttles and unmanned rockets to launch Earth satellites, officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration have confirmed.

Under a new policy, prompted by a federal interagency group in the six weeks since the explosion of the shuttle Challenger, NASA will move to encourage private space companies to launch satellites that previously would have been sent aloft by space shuttles, the officials said Tuesday.

Until the Jan. 28 explosion of the shuttle, with the loss of seven crew members, the space agency officials said, the shuttle was the only way to launch satellites, and it was the best and most competitive vehicle for that purpose.

But in a memorandum to Richard Truly, the new director of NASA operations, William R. Graham, NASA's acting administrator, wrote last Friday that "a new era is emerging" within the Reagan administration to rely increasingly on the "unmanned rockets, known as expendable launch vehicles."

The loss of Challenger and resulting delays that will stop shuttle flights for at least a year, Mr. Graham wrote, "create a situation that is substantially different from those of the pre-accident era."

Mr. Graham also said that the space agency should take on new commitments for launching in the foreseeable future, and that it break off negotiations to launch one of Britain's communications satellites.

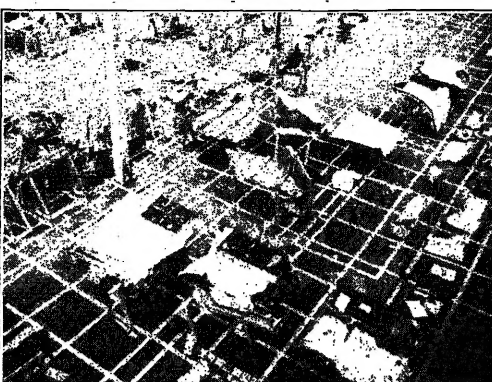
Testifying Tuesday on Capitol Hill about the different aspect of the shuttle loss, Mr. Graham said that the cost of replacing Challenger at \$3.2 billion.

That figure included \$2.2 billion for a new orbiter and about \$1 billion for the loss of equipment on board the shuttle and the cost of fixing design defects, primarily in the solid-fuel rocket boosters, that contributed to the explosion. Challenger itself cost \$1.5 billion when it was constructed in the mid-1970s.

The space agency's new strategy, which was developed in meetings by the interagency study group that guides all of the government's space activities, comes as NASA faces growing pressure to find a way to make up for the loss of Challenger, one of four shuttles.

Inteltest, the international non-profit group that operates communications satellites, announced Friday that it would use the Ariane unmanned rocket service of the European Space Agency to launch its next two satellites, both previously scheduled to be sent aloft on the shuttle. Japan and China are rapidly preparing launching vehicles of their own and are working NASA customers.

In his memorandum to Mr. Truly, released by NASA on Tuesday, Mr. Graham said that the space agency's customers should be told that "the U.S. looks forward to the development of a competitive, cost-effective, domestic commercial capability."



Debris from the shuttle Challenger was placed on a grid at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. NASA scientists hope to reconstruct the space vehicle that exploded on Jan. 28.

First Projections Indicate Spain Vote Backs NATO

By Susan Linnee
The Associated Press

MADRID — Spaniards voted Wednesday to remain in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, according to forecasts by a private radio network and public television.

If confirmed by official results, the vote would give Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, a Socialist, a victory over conservative and Communist opponents that would virtually assure him of another four-year term after general elections expected in October.

Half an hour after the polls closed at 8 P.M., the private SER radio network forecast a 49.5 percent vote in favor of Spain's continued membership in NATO and a 44.7 percent vote against. The national television said that votes in favor of NATO membership would exceed those against by from five to six points.

Polls published last week indicated that voters would turn down an appeal by the prime minister to remain.

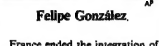
Election officials said that by 4 P.M., 38.5 percent of the country's 28.3 million registered voters had cast their ballots. Among them were King Juan Carlos, Queen Sofia, Mr. Gonzalez and most other political leaders.

The weather was warm and sunny throughout most of Spain.

The polls opened at 9 A.M. and closed at 8 P.M. First official results were expected at about 10 P.M.

Folls had indicated that Spaniards would vote in favor of NATO's four-to-seven point margin. The referendum results are not binding, but Mr. Gonzalez said that he would begin the process of re-nouncing Spain's NATO membership if the vote went against him.

If Spain withdrew, it would be the first nation in NATO's 37-year history to withdraw completely from membership.



Felipe Gonzalez.

Waldheim Charges Turn to His Advantage

By William Drozdzak
Washington Post Staff Writer

VIENNA — The twin themes emblazoned on campaign posters across this Alpine country speak of a man who embodies national pride and integrity: "an Austrian the world trusts," and "his experience for us all."

But within the space of a haunting slogan have assumed a haunting irony.

During a diplomatic career spanning four decades and two terms as United Nations secretary-general, Kurt Waldheim epitomized the urbane and cautious civil servant who made friends and allies by skirting any hint of controversy.

But now, as the conservative candidate for the presidency of Austria, he has seen his promotional image as an honorable native son challenged for allegedly concealing a Nazi background and wartime military service in a German command accused of committing atrocities and deporting more than 40,000 Greek Jews.

In most political campaigns, the emergence of such documented accusations might be considered a shattering blow to chances for high office. But for Mr. Waldheim, the allegations have generated a wave of sympathy — and a surge in political support — from fellow citizens who do not like to be reminded of the dark era when many of them applauded the incorporation of their country into Nazi Germany.

In an interview, Mr. Waldheim — who has denounced the assertions as "grotesque" and insisted that they are part of a campaign to sabotage his election prospects — did not refute the veracity of the documents or photographs used by several publications in revealing the charges. He stressed instead that the material and the reports based upon them conveyed a gross distortion of the nature of his background during World War II.

Mr. Waldheim's Socialist opponent, Kurt Smeiner, firmly denied that his party was involved in smear tactics and has pledged not to focus on Mr. Waldheim's wartime record as a campaign issue.

Even the opposition has been vague about key aspects of the wartime period. Mr. Waldheim appears to be turning the charges to political advantage. Some opinion polls show that since the controversy erupted, Mr. Waldheim's lead over Mr. Smeiner has doubled, rising to 42 percent of the projected vote, against 34 percent for the Socialist.

In public, Mr. Waldheim has depicted himself as the victim of a conspiracy by political enemies at home and abroad to undermine his reputation.

"This defamation campaign is being raised only now because I have a chance to win the election," he said. "It comes from two directions. It seeks to create the impression I was a Nazi and to undermine my international prestige."

Simon Wiesenthal, the Nazi hunter based in Vienna, said he was inclined to believe Mr. Waldheim's statement that he never belonged to any Nazi organization and that he never became involved in the actual deportation of Jews.

But Mr. Wiesenthal said he cannot accept Mr. Waldheim's claim that he remained oblivious to the fact that more than 2,000 Jews a day were being transported out of Salzburg, where his unit was stationed, under the direction of Adolf Eichmann in Berlin.

Aquino Delays Move To Take Special Powers

The Associated Press

MANILA — President Corason C. Aquino appointed a commission Wednesday to recommend within a week whether he should declare a revolutionary government with sweeping powers to deal with reorganizing local government and to chart new directions for the moribund Philippine economy.

The Philippines faces a budget shortfall of \$250 million for the first quarter of 1986, said the government spokesman, Rene Saguisag.

The shortfall was attributed in part to heavy election spending by Mr. Aquino's party, he said.

Meanwhile, the police announced the surrender of Assemblyman from Mr. Marcos's 1973 constitution, enabling her to dissolve the national assembly, which is dominated by Mr. Marcos's New Society Movement, and allow her to make any other desired changes in the government.

Other Aquino advisers say that the proclamation of a revolutionary government is superfluous because there has been only minor resistance to the president's actions.

Justice Minister Nepi Gonzales, who was named to head the task force studying the revolutionary government issue, said the group would have a recommendation to Mr. Aquino.

Mr. Saguisag said a ruling on whether to reduce prices of certain commodities, including oil, would be announced at next week's cabinet meeting.

After the cabinet meeting, Jovito Salonga, who heads an anti-corruption commission, flew to the United States in an effort to ferret out the immense wealth allegedly funneled out of the Philippines by Mr. Marcos.

The new government has said it hopes to be able to shore up the treasury and pare a \$3.5-billion foreign debt by regaining some of the \$5 billion to \$10 billion that Mr. Salonga estimates Marcos and his associates plundered.

■ **Museum's Paintings Taken**

Imelda R. Marcos, the wife of the deposed Philippine president, routinely took great numbers of paintings from a major museum in Manila to display in her houses and in the Philippines, according to a team of government inspectors, The New York Times reported Tuesday from Manila.

"She'd come and pick things up whenever she wanted, even in the middle of the night," said Arturo Luz, the director of the Metropolitan Museum of Manila. "There was no accounting, no questions asked."

"Her favorite items," Mr. Luz said, were a collection of Russian icons, which he says he thinks are now in Mr. Marcos's resort home on the island of Leyte in the central Philippines, and a group of 200 primitive paintings by Yugoslav farmers.

U.K. Report Criticizes Nuclear Waste Program

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — A parliamentary committee said Tuesday that Britain's management of nuclear waste was amateurish and haphazard and called for strict new controls on radioactive discharges.

The report by the all-party House of Commons Environment Committee said discharges from the Sellafield reprocessing plant on the northwest English coast had turned the Irish Sea into the most radioactive body of water in the world.

Radioactive concentrations caused by discharges from the plant had been found in fish far away as the Swedish coast, it said.

The plant reprocesses spent nuclear fuel elements from Japan, Italy, West Germany, Sweden, Belgium and Belgium as well as Britain, producing plutonium for use in future European fast-breeder nuclear reactors.

It discharges low-level radioactive waste into the sea as part of its normal operations.

Sellafield's defenders say the facility will earn Britain \$3.9 billion of foreign exchange in 10 years and that it puts the nation in the forefront of nuclear technology.

The committee called for a fundamental reassessment of a £14-billion (\$2.2-billion) project to build a new nuclear waste repository at Sellafield that is seen as vital to the plant's future.

The report was a new setback for Britain's nuclear industry, under fire after a spate of recent accidents.

Five accidents have been reported at Sellafield this year. In one, nearly half a ton of uranium was accidentally dumped into the sea. In another, a radioactive mist escaped from the plant, contaminating 15 workers.

The committee spent more than two years compiling its report and visited nuclear installations in five other countries.

Comparing waste disposal in Britain with methods abroad, the report said: "Our waste management arrangements seemed amateurish, haphazard and ad hoc."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, a strong supporter of the nuclear industry, recently rejected a call from her Irish counterpart, Garret FitzGerald, for Sellafield's closure, saying reports of recent accidents were exaggerated.

The committee said Britain lagged far behind other countries on research into methods of nuclear waste disposal.

There was a haphazard approach at the Drigg disposal site, not far from Sellafield, that did not inspire confidence.

Shiragh Rossi, the Conservative chairman of the committee, said that although the Irish Sea was the most radioactive sea in the world, "All the evidence we have received is that currently there is no danger."

(Reuters, AP)

Iran Regime Divided Over Economy

By Charles P. Wallace
Los Angeles Times Staff Writer

TEHRAN — At busy intersections in the heart of Tehran, entrepreneurs stroll among the cars stuck in traffic to hawk bananas. The precious fruits are sold individually for \$10 each.

A solitary can of Chase & Sanborn coffee, carrying an \$80 price tag, occupies an entire store shelf.

"If I could just import some goods," lamented the owner of a Tehran shop, "I could sell them as fast as I got them, no questions asked. The demand is great."

After seven years of Islamic revolution in Iran, a stumbling economy continues to hamper the government more than almost any other problem. Even the five-and-a-half-year war with Iraq, by providing an external thrust that unified the nation, has less impact.

"I think the revolution is broadly popular here," said a Western diplomat who has traveled throughout the country. "There is no serious opposition to the regime. But the economy is killing everybody."

The government is increasingly divided into two distinct "regimes" of "the traditionalists" or "the radicals," symbolized by President Ali Khamenei, support private business, while the "radicals," led by Prime Minister Mir Hossein Mousavi, are pushing for increasing nationalization of private companies and centralization of the economy.

Last November, one-third of the members of the Majlis, Iran's parliament, refused to support Mr.

Malaysian Bankers Accused of Corruption

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Staff Writer

BANGKOK — A Malaysian government report charged four bank officials of the country's largest bank with financial mismanagement and corruption.

The problems of the state-owned institution, Bank Bumiputera, detailed in the report released Tuesday night, said up to Malaysia's cabinet and potentially most politically damaging financial scandal, according to experts in Kuala Lumpur.

An inquiry into the bank's affairs by the government's auditor general has taken more than a year to complete, and criminal investigations are expected to follow.

The auditor general's report essentially said that officials of one of the bank's subsidiaries collaborated with a Hong Kong speculator to secure more than \$700 million for his property empire, which has since collapsed.

The publication of the report, timed to coincide with a parliamentary debate on the affair, follows public pressure on the administration of Prime Minister Mahatma bin Mohamad to disclose the full extent of the state bank's mismanagement.

Mr. Mahatma's government has suffered a series of setbacks recently. At the end of February the country's popular deputy prime minister, Musa Hitam, resigned over differences with Mr. Mahatma, threatening a split in the United Malays National Organization, the dominant party in the governing National Front coalition.

In addition, the new state government of Sabah, in northern Borneo, has announced that it will begin investigating the former state government's financial affairs.

The former government, affiliated with Mr. Mahatma's coalition, was defeated in April by a party that drew most of its support from the non-Malay Christian community and minority Chinese.

Mr. Mahatma was a strong supporter of the former government and Sabah is now the only state in Malaysia not controlled by his national front coalition.

Mr. Mahatma's handling of events in the state is seen as a test of his ability to deal with dissent as the country heads for a national election due in April 1987.

In recent months there have also been persistent rumors that Mr. Mahatma, a Malay nationalist who supports economic policies favoring his ethnic Malays over ethnic Chinese, has amassed a fortune as head of government.

In January, he denied these rumors during a nationally televised interview, saying that he was "not corrupt" and that charges to that effect were politically motivated.

The report on the bank comes less than two months after the arrest in Singapore of a prominent Malaysian businessman, Tan Koon Swan, on charges of stock trading violations. Mr. Tan heads a major party within the prime minister's coalition government.

Bank Bumiputera effectively collapsed in 1984 after being forced to write off nearly \$400 million in bad loans made to a group of Hong Kong companies by Bumiputera Malaysia Finance Ltd., a Hong Kong subsidiary of the Malaysian bank.

Petroleum, the Malaysian state oil company, took over the affairs of

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Iran Regime Divided Over Economy

Conflict Illustrates Lack of Strong Central Leadership

By Charles P. Wallace
Los Angeles Times Staff Writer

TEHRAN — For a second term as prime minister, even though he had been personally endorsed by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's revolutionary leader.

While the Majlis vote was a striking example of the kind of opposition.

Khomeini is supposed to be the ultimate arbiter, but often he doesn't take a role in deciding pressing domestic issues.

— A Western diplomat.

kenne that it still is permitted in Iran. It also illustrated the regime's division over economic policy.

The economic doldrums also have led to the increasing abolition of the bazaar, the small shopkeepers around the Tehran bazaar who were instrumental in supporting the 1979 revolution that toppled Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

The reason for Iran's predicament is simple: Plummeting world oil prices have reduced its income, while the expenses for the war against Iraq continue to pile up.

Iran gets more than 90 percent of its foreign exchange earnings from

Iran Regime Divided Over Economy

oil. Last year, the government reported that it would earn \$19.5 billion in the current fiscal year, which ends March 21. According to diplomats in Tehran, it actually will earn only \$12 billion. The diplomats expect next year's earnings to plunge to \$7 billion or less.

Meanwhile, the government faces an import bill of \$4 billion to \$5 billion for war materiel, \$3 billion for foodstuffs and \$750 million for medicine. In the 1986 fiscal year budget, there will be no room for anything else.

The impact on Iranian factories, which must import their raw materials, has been devastating. Most companies are operating at 45 percent to 40 percent of capacity.

"There's no money around," said a Tehran businessman. "A lot of factories are on the verge of closing."

Despite the perilous economic picture, the radical faction in the government is trying to assert greater control over foreign trade, which is already 80 percent in the hands of the state.

The government also provides basic foodstuffs at subsidized prices, such as bread at 10 cents a loaf, through a system in which local officials hand out ration cards.

As the conflict on economic policy illustrates, Iran's government does not have a strong central leadership that is capable of making decisions on pressing domestic issues. Among foreigners in Iran, the

Iran Regime Divided Over Economy

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Aceh: Barometer of Indonesian Dissent

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

BANDA ACEH, Indonesia — As Indonesia prepares for an election next year that is expected to test both the level of opposition to President Suharto and his government's willingness to tolerate dissent, the Special Territory of Aceh, conservatively Moslem and historically rebellious, is a place to watch.

There was once a powerful kingdom here at the tip of Sumatra. In the 17th century its sultan boasted a cavalry of Persian horses, an elephant corps and a navy strong enough to hold off the Portuguese. The people of Aceh, living on the rocky western edge of Indonesia at the nation's gateway to the Indian Ocean and the civilizations of South Asia, the Middle East and Europe, have not forgotten that golden age.

Nor have they forgotten their war against the Dutch in the 19th century. Or their long-running rebellion against Jakarta that bedeviled the new Indonesian nation in the late 1950s, when the country was led by President Sukarno.

Since Mr. Suharto came to power in the mid-1960s, Aceh has been the only Indonesian province to vote consistently against his government. In the last election in 1982, it was alone among Indonesia's 27 provinces in doing so.

To Jakarta, Aceh has always spelled trouble. The country is attempting to portray itself as a secular humanist state with a belief in one god but freedom of worship. But the Special Territory of Aceh, a title the region earned in return for ending its rebellion in the late 1950s, is the country's most solidly Moslem region.

"This place is Islamic in an old-fashioned sense," said William Lid-

die, a leading American scholar on Indonesia who is on leave from Ohio State University to work at the Indonesian Social Sciences Foundation's research training center in Banda Aceh.

"To be Acehnese is to be Islamic and to be fanatic," Mr. Lidie said. "There are Islamic leftist books all

over the place, with Indonesian introductions." But despite its zeal and its rebellious tradition, Aceh now is uncharacteristically quiet.

"If you have come looking for another Iran, you won't find it here," a resident of the city said. He and others offer many reasons.

"The students would like to be politicians; they would like to protest," a recent graduate of Syiah Kuala University in Banda Aceh said, "but they know that politics can be dangerous. Student political organizations are forbidden."

Then, there is the preoccupation with economic development. Sparsely populated, the territory of Aceh has much unused and potentially productive land. As Banda

Aceh, a city of about 140,000 people continues to grow, fishermen and farmers in some conservative villages are beginning to prosper as food suppliers.

In the small coastal town of Lamong, a young man named Iskandar showed a visitor around, pointing out the concrete homes of the

newly rich. Most of them were farmers, he said, who had accumulated or inherited enough land to hire tenant families.

"They don't have to work anymore," said Mr. Iskandar, whose own family lives in more modest circumstances in a traditional Acehnese wooden house. "The land brings money."

And money has brought a new kind of freedom to Lamong and other villages along a spectacularly beautiful coastline that in any other country would be a tourist resort. The serpentine road that connects

Lamong to Banda Aceh over mountains rising from the sea is now traveled in three or four hours by new buses, and young men and women in Western clothes return

from Banda Aceh with new ideas and new possessions.

The Jakarta government encourages this kind of rural development because it contributes to a growing sense of being part of Indonesia. Travel almost everywhere within the country now is faster and easier. Better communications brings all Indonesians together.

An outsider notices at once that, unlike conservative Moslem areas of Malaysia, across the Strait of Malacca, Aceh does not present a radical Islamic face. On the streets of Banda Aceh, women shop and travel around on motorbikes with heads, arms and legs uncovered. Chinese restaurants serve beer.

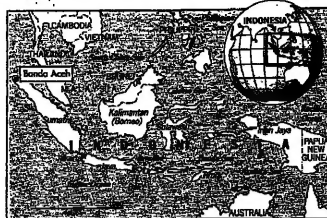
Cut Puhjat Ernawati, 30, a member of the present Acehnese royal family and a descendant of one of the region's most famous freedom fighters, Panglima Polem, said this is a recent development.

"Women are getting stronger and making their own choices," she said. She works in the university's academic affairs office.

"Some of my friends cover their heads," she said. "But when I ask them why, they say it's only because they like the fashion. This has more to do with style than religion."

Cut Puhjat Ernawati — Cut Puhjat is her title of nobility — comes from a politically active family. She said that her brother, who died in 1982 of kidney failure, had long harbored hopes of more autonomy for Aceh, even though he was an Indonesian government district officer. But she said he was in a very small minority.

"The young people now think of themselves as Indonesians," she said. "The Aceh independence movement is really finished."



The Washington Post



Iskandar, who lives in the town of Lamong in the Indonesian territory of Aceh, demonstrating the use of a rice pounder.

WORLD BRIEFS

Journalist Named Acting VOA Chief

WASHINGTON (AP) — Richard W. Carlson, a journalist who ran unsuccessfully for mayor of San Diego in 1984, has been named acting director of the Voice of America, a spokesman said Tuesday.

Mr. Carlson, 45, has been director of the office of public liaison for the U.S. Information Agency since December. The appointment to the post at VOA, the international broadcasting arm of the U.S. State Dept., is a search is under way for a permanent director to replace Gail Pell, who resigned in October to become president of Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty.

FBI Probes Charges Over EPA Papers

WASHINGTON (AP) — The FBI is conducting a preliminary investigation of accusations of misconduct by the Reagan administration in withholding of Environmental Protection Agency documents from Congress three years ago, the House Judiciary Committee's chairman, Peter W. Rodino Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, said Wednesday.

A Justice Department source, who spoke on condition that he not be identified, said the investigation had been going on for "some weeks." The inquiry will determine whether evidence of criminal misconduct by officials in the executive branch is serious enough to warrant appointment of a Watergate-style independent investigator.

On Dec. 5, the Judiciary Committee approved a 1,284-page report on the administration's decision late in 1982 to withhold documents dealing with the EPA's handling of the so-called Superfund program for toxic waste clean-up. The report concluded that administration officials gave misleading documents to Congress, misled the federal courts and withheld important facts from President Ronald Reagan.

Hanoi Tells U.S. of Finding Remains

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Vietnam has told United States officials that it has found the remains of 21 American servicemen, 10 of them by name, a senior Pentagon official said Tuesday.

Richard L. Armitage, the assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, said Vietnam has agreed to look into three reports that missing American soldiers have been alive in Vietnam.

The developments took place at a meeting of technical experts last month in Hanoi. The 21 remains have yet to be repatriated, but the families of the 10 identified by the Vietnamese have been notified.

Sierra Leone Alleges Invasion Plot

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone (Reuters) — President Joseph Saidu Momoh said Wednesday that a cargo ship sent by French customs officials last month was on its way for an invasion of Sierra Leone.

Major General Momoh said Sierra Leone's government had evidence to back the assertion, adding that mercenaries and unnamed Sierra Leoneans were involved in the invasion plans. General Momoh said evidence in Sierra Leone's possession suggested the alleged plot might have cost lives in Vietnam.

Jacky Coolson, a prosecutor in the Western Frontiers port of Freetown, said on Feb. 23 that a crew of 150 men from the cargo ship Silver Sea was being charged with illegally transporting war equipment. The crew, whose identity was then being checked, was held responsible for the presence on the ship of troops who were looting equipment, committing atrocities and military uniforms, the prosecutor said.

Joseph Saidu Momoh

U.K. Space War Consultant Replaced

PARIS (UPI) — The head of Britain's liaison office with the Strategic Defense Initiative, Ken Hambleton, has been replaced following a dispute last month involving a team of U.S. military consultants seeking to study British technology being tested in the program. The Guardian reported Wednesday.

Britain's Ministry of Defense, confirming Mr. Hambleton's departure from the job, denied that he had been moved because of the incident. Jan's Defense Weekly, in its Defense Weekly, in its defense of the program, said the U.S. team had been moved because of the incident.

The U.S. team, led by Clarence Robinson, was denied access to British military facilities. Earlier reports said that the U.S. team had received orders in Britain last month to cut short its European trip, but no public explanations for the mission's curtailment were given.

For the Record

Radio Uganda ordered troops of the former military regime in aid around Kampala to report to army headquarters Wednesday. It did not say what the authorities planned to do with them. Security has deteriorated in Kampala since rebels seized control in January.

Prime Minister Gennadiy Dzhigalov of Bulgaria began his first visit to Libya on Wednesday, leading the first Bulgarian delegation to visit Tripoli since the overthrow of President Gafar Nimeiri last April.

Charles Bess, 28, was executed by lethal injection Wednesday at Huntsville, Texas, for the 1979 shooting of a Houston mailman. (Reuters)

The U.S. House of Representatives approved the release Tuesday of \$250 million dollars over a five-year period to set up an international fund for development in Northern Ireland. (AP)



Industry Minister Ariel Sharon, left, and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir embraced Tuesday after a speech by Mr. Sharon at the rightist Herut Party's convention in Tel Aviv.

Sharon Defeats Begin's Son in Vote For Party Post, Undercutting Shamir

United Press International

TEL AVIV — Industry Minister Ariel Sharon has defeated the son of former Prime Minister Menachem Begin for a key post in Israel's rightist Herut Party, dealing a setback to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

The victory Tuesday for the controversial former defense minister boosted Mr. Sharon and his current ally, Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, in their battle to gain control of Herut from Mr. Shamir.

Mr. Shamir is due to become prime minister in October in a rotation agreement with the current prime minister, Shimon Peres, which resulted from a tied election in 1984.

The announcement of the final tally dented hopes of wrangling in the scintillating Herut convention and was greeted by gleeful singing from backers of Mr. Sharon.

Mr. Sharon, 43, a U.S.-trained geologist, was challenging Mr. Shamir, 57, an ill-fated Zionist guerrilla army that was disbanded when Israel was declared a state in 1948.

The committee can swing the balance of power in the party, which has joined forces with its traditional political rival, Labor, in a national unity government.

In a speech, reminiscent of his father's, Mr. Sharon attacked Herut fighting, criticized those who said he had been mobilized to defend Mr. Shamir against Mr. Levy and Mr. Sharon, and dismissed references to his being a "crown prince."

where three camps are vying for control of the central committee that elects the party chairman and other key officials. Mr. Begin was backed by Mr. Shamir for the post, while Mr. Levy supported Sharon.

It will be up to the new central committee to name a successor to Menachem Begin, who has resigned as prime minister in 1983.

Herut itself sprang from Mr. Begin's legend, an ill-fated Zionist guerrilla army that was disbanded when Israel was declared a state in 1948.

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U.S. Denounces Chile For Rights Violations

United Press International

GENEVA — The United States called Wednesday for international condemnation of Chile because of killings, torture and other continuing human rights violations.

Michael Schifter, U.S. delegate to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, said the demand was made because of Chile's refusal to respond to "quiet diplomacy."

In the past, the United States usually abstained or voted against commission resolutions on Chile. But this year U.S. officials have begun showing more open support for the Chilean opposition.

Pressure Mounts on French Socialists Over Handling of Hostages in Beirut

By David Reid

PARIS — Political pressure on France's Socialist government mounted Thursday as officials sought to obtain the release of eight French hostages in Lebanon before the nation votes in general elections on Sunday.

An Interior Ministry official denied reports that the minister, Pierre Joxe, had offered his resignation to President Francois Mitterrand in the furor that followed the expulsion of two dissident Iraqi troops to Baghdad last Saturday.

In Beirut, the Shiite Moslem extremist group Islamic Jihad has linked the fate of the hostages to the Gulf war issue and has given France until polling day to "recover" the two Iraqis, Islamic Jihad said last week that it had "executed" Michel Serrati, a sociologist and one of the hostages.

Mr. Serrati was abducted last May with a French journalist, Jean-Paul Kauffmann. The French diplomat, Marcel Carton, and Marcel Fontaine, also are missing, along with a four-man television crew who disappeared last Saturday.

All the kidnappings, and those of five Americans, initially were claimed in the name of Islamic Jihad although the group denied that it was responsible for the kidnappings.

Mr. Serrati's wife, Mary, said Wednesday that she had been directly responsible for her husband's murder because of his handling of the expulsions.

A Lebanese-born French doctor, Pierre Joxe, continued a mission to Beirut to free the hostages. He said the only French envoy to have met the kidnappers. They have said they will deal only with him.

Defence Carton, the wife of Mr. Carton, was quoted by the rightist France-Solr on Thursday as saying, "I am not proud of the French government. It is high time it stopped chattering and started acting. We are not prepared to lose our husbands one by one."

French radio and television stations observed a minute of silence for the hostages during noon news broadcasts and the bells of the Notre Dame cathedral tolled for five minutes to demand their release.

Most opposition leaders have refrained from making the plight of the hostages an election issue. But some second-ranking "opposing" politicians and the rightist press have accused the Socialist government, and particularly Mr. Joxe, of bungling and incompetence.

Already criticized for intervening in the political campaign of the host country, the Socialist government's statements have come from Prime Minister Laurent Fabius.

France-Solr said in an editorial: "Mitterrand has left to a prime minister, who now only exists in dotted lines, the task of appeasing the duty of the President."

It is a curious paradox that Mitterrand does not hesitate to behave as a party chief but refuses to speak the language of a chief of state in the moment that this is needed.

Marcos Documents Detail His Efforts to Stay in Presidency

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

MANILA — Documents found in the desk of the former president of the Philippines, Ferdinand E. Marcos, portray the final days of a desperate man struggling to cling to office while still engaged in the minutiae of power.

Along with intelligence reports, orders to his generals and telegrams urging him to take strong action, Mr. Marcos's desk was stuffed with requests for favors,

promotions and loans, along with a prediction by a member of a religious cult that Mr. Marcos would be the vehicle for the second coming of Christ.

The documents offer a glimpse of events from within Malacañang Palace during the crucial days last month leading to the military revolt that drove Mr. Marcos from office.

The contents of his desk included suggestions on strategies for influencing President Ronald Reagan, and election tally sheets with notations that appear to indicate Mr. Marcos's involvement in vote manipulation.

According to another report, when Mr. Marcos fled his palace the night of Feb. 25, he also left on his desk a scrap of paper with the telephone number of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who, with Lieutenant General Fidel V. Ramos, led the revolt, and to whom Mr. Marcos made last-minute calls seeking accommodation.

One of the most revealing documents was a draft proclamation of a state of emergency dated last June and citing economic decline as a pretext. The document indicates the kinds of extreme options Mr. Marcos kept open for himself, and sometimes exercised.

When Mr. Marcos finally decided to declare a state of emergency, after Mr. Enrile's armed challenge was under way, his power already had begun to slip from him, said the proclamation had virtually no effect.

Other documents showed the close watch Mr. Marcos kept over the vote count after the Feb. 7 election. His desk contained two ballot tally sheets, signed and thumbprinted, one of them with handwritten notations on the back.

These indicated that in the unannounced region involved, Mr. Marcos had a slight edge over his opponent, Corason C. Aquino, with 25 of the 923 precinct boxes still unopened. It analyzed the political leanings of local officials in an apparent effort to determine whether it would be to Mr. Marcos's advantage to open and count the remaining boxes.

Another document, marked "secret," proposed a strategy for channeling information to Mr. Reagan that would claim election fraud and sometimes exercised.

Meanwhile, Mr. Marcos's advisers were passing on to him a letter, with résumé and photograph, from a young woman seeking his help in finding a job as an airline stewardess.

The presidential security unit asking for a loan to buy a house, and a third from a man who wanted a job as

presidential assistant for consumer affairs.

Some of the letters that reached him during the crisis showed Mr. Marcos's intimate involvement with patronage at all levels. One, from a member of parliament, recommended a job in local government for a campaign worker "who needed no guidelines or prodding to campaign vigorously for your party."

His desk also contained an order to his military chief of staff, General Fabian C. Ver, dated Feb. 24, ordering him to close down the operations of all radio stations and facilities, as well as television channels, until further notice. "It also ordered the general to "use over immediately all public utilities."

Another letter asked for dismissal of unspecified charges against a local leader, "for he gave you 1,180 votes."

As the rebellion grew, Mr. Marcos was receiving recommendations for membership on the movie and television classification board, crossing out two names, a report on the rice crop and another on fuel prices; a request for the release of 25 million pesos (\$1.1 million) in income and interest from the Kidney Foundation of the Philippines; and a performance report from the Ministry of the Budget.

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Reagan Says Envoy Is Willing To Negotiate With Sandinists

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday that his new envoy to Central America, Philip C. Habib, would meet and negotiate with Nicaragua's Sandinista government if the opportunity arises.

At the same time, the White House maintained pressure on Congress to approve a package of \$70 million in military aid and \$30 million in economic aid to the Nicaraguan rebels. The aid faces strong congressional opposition.

Mr. Dole, a Republican of Kansas, said he had sent the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, "information on what may be the basis of a compromise on Mr. Reagan's proposal."

But Mr. Regan said Wednesday: "I didn't say anything about me making a compromise. I said we're going to listen. We'll talk to anyone that's got anything to offer."

A well-informed State source said The Associated Press: "I don't think there's any compromise in the works now. The White House is pushing for a straight-up or-down vote and they're not talking compromise, even informally."

General John R. Galvin, the commander of U.S. forces in Central America, told the Senate Armed Services Committee on Tuesday that the aid requested by Mr. Reagan would make "a profound difference" in the military and political situation within two years. The general disputed recent reports that rebel strength was deteriorating.

Mr. Thomas, assistant secretary of state for narcotics issues, said Tuesday that "there is evidence suggesting that members of the Sandinista government have not only condoned, but have actively participated in, narcotics trafficking activities."

Jose Alvarez Ballesteros Aviles, a former special investigator in Nicaragua's Interior Ministry who left the country last summer, told the panel that drug trafficking in Nicaragua was controlled by Tomas Borge Martinez, the interior minister.

The three-week public relations campaign by the administration on the \$100-million aid package is to culminate with a speech Sunday night by Mr. Reagan to the nation.

The Democratic-controlled House of Representatives is scheduled to vote Wednesday on the package, while the Republican-controlled Senate is tentatively scheduled to vote the following day. (UPI, AP, NYT)

The Reagan administration has resumed its funding of Edén Pastora Gómez, the Nicaraguan rebel leader, the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington.

In exchange, Mr. Pastora has promised to accept the leadership of the United Nicaraguan Opposition, the U.S.-sponsored rebel umbrella organization, U.S. officials said Tuesday.

Mr. Pastora, a former Sandinista guerrilla hero who rebelled against the Managua government in 1981, is slated to receive about \$400,000 to pay old debts in an attempt to build up his army, which is based in Costa Rica, one official said.

The money for Mr. Pastora will come from the \$27 million in non-weapons aid that Congress approved for the rebels last year, officials said.



Rebels fighting the Sandinist government of Nicaragua in training on the Honduran border.

U.S. Domestic Politics Are Caught Up In Dispute on Aid to Nicaragua Rebels

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON — The debate over U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan rebels turned easily in the last week and a surprisingly wide range of outlooks say that the sharpened language has at least as much to do with domestic politics as it has with the situation in Central America.

One expert on the region spoke of "the politics of gesture" — the assertion by the White House, particularly by Patrick J. Buchanan, its director of communications, that those who oppose \$100 million in aid for the rebels are allying themselves with communism, and the return from some opponents of aid that the White House is engaging in the tactics of McCarthyism.

The term refers to the methods used by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy during the 1950s in his militant, nationwide anti-Communist crusade.

Robert S. Leiken of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace said that "both sides are basically hysterical."

"The White House staff," he asserted, "is more interested in bashing Democrats than in developing an effective bipartisan policy in Nicaragua, and the Democrats find it convenient to make McCarthyism the issue instead of trying to cope with reality."

A senior White House official conceded that there "has been more name-calling than I would have liked," but he argued that the administration had a coherent, clear-cut policy.

"That would have had some chance of winning support on the Hill," he said. "But the administration has not invited the Democrats to engage constructively in formulating a policy, so the discussion has focused on details, not essentials."

The White House appears to believe that aid to the rebels is a winning issue for the president, dashed as he is with success in intervening against socialist regimes in the Philippines and Haiti.

Democrats and Republican mavericks, on the other hand, tend to say that in making the aid proposal a highly public issue, the president is saddling a lame horse.

They cite the adverse votes in three of four committees of the House of Representatives last week, polls showing public opposition or indifference to aid to the rebels and news reports suggesting that the rebels are not fighting much.

So pervasive is the weighing of political advantage in Congress that a respected Democratic staff member of a key Senate committee remarked, "I'm not very proud of what we're doing as a party, because we're just reciting clichés and stereotypes, looking for a way out, yammering about 'let us try the path of peace' without saying how we should do it."

U.S. Court Loosens Restraints on Visas

By Stuart Taylor Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A divided federal appeals court here has rejected the Reagan administration's assertion of unfettered power to bar aliens from visiting the United States solely because of associations with Communist organizations.

The three-judge panel's 3-to-1 ruling Tuesday, although narrow and technical, was hailed by civil liberties lawyers as a victory in their battle against the government's frequent denials of visas to left-leaning foreign political and literary figures who want to exchange views here.

The decision reversed a ruling in favor of the government by U.S. District Judge Harold H. Greene, and sent the case back to him for more detailed legal and factual arguments.

If the State Department has no reason other than Communist affiliation for excluding an alien, the panel's majority said, it must ordinarily recommend that the visa be granted or certify to Congress that the alien's visit would threaten the national security.

The panel said such certification by the State Department were required under certain conditions by the 1977 McCarran Amendment to the Immigration and Nationality Act.

At the same time, the appeals court said that the government had broad latitude to exclude aliens without certification to Congress if they had "affiliations with hostile governments" independent of any Communist Party affiliations or would engage in activities "prejudicial to the public interest" while in the United States.

Basing its ruling on the various provisions of the immigration statute, the panel said further proceedings were necessary to determine the precise scope of the government's powers to exclude aliens, and the legality of the exclusions of the four aliens in the case before it. They are Tomas Borge Martinez, Nicaragua's interior minister; Nino Past, a former Italian legislator and general who belongs to a peace group that the State Department says is controlled by the Soviet Union; and Olga Finlay and Leonor Rodriguez Lezcano of Cuba, experts on women and family law, who the department says are affiliated with Cuba's Communist Party.

The Reagan administration has said it has broad legal authority to exclude aliens on foreign policy grounds without any certification to Congress that their presence would threaten national security.

Steven R. Shapiro, a lawyer with the American Civil Liberties Union, said Tuesday that the ruling would make it far more difficult for the government to bar foreign speakers.

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Ecuadorian General Ends Standoff

The Associated Press

QUITO, Ecuador — The former chief of Ecuador's armed forces has peacefully ended a five-day standoff at a coastal military base. Lieutenant General Frank Vargas Paredes ended the standoff with the government and then flew to Quito, where he will be held for military trial.

"It was a friendly agreement in respect of the country and the constitution," a presidential adviser, Carlos Farfán, said Tuesday after a long meeting between Mr. Vargas Cordero and General Vargas in Guayaquil. He said General Vargas would be tried by a military court for the events that occurred.

Mr. Farfán said on national television that the agreement had been reached after several hours of talks with General Vargas at the Eloy Alfaro Air Base in Manta.

General Vargas said that he had secured the resignations of the deposed minister and the new armed forces chief, but this was denied by Mr. Vargas Cordero's spokesman.

The spokesman said that the deposed minister, General Luis Pizarro, had offered his resignation, but it had not been accepted, and that General Manuel Albujica, who was appointed to replace General Vargas, would continue in that post.

Mr. Vargas Cordero dismissed General Vargas on Friday after General Vargas accused General Pizarro and General Albujica of receiving bribes and misusing military funds. In agreeing with General Vargas to end the standoff, the government agreed to investigate those charges.

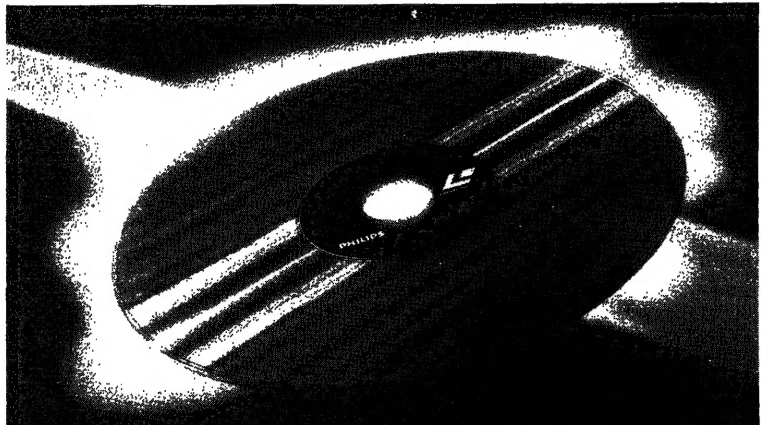
After his dismissal, General Vargas, who also was the air force commander, took over the air base in Manta, 150 miles (240 kilometers) southeast of Quito, with about 200 armed supporters last Friday.

He left the base 12 hours before a deadline of 6 A.M. Wednesday. Mr. Vargas Cordero had said he would surround the base with soldiers if that deadline was not met.

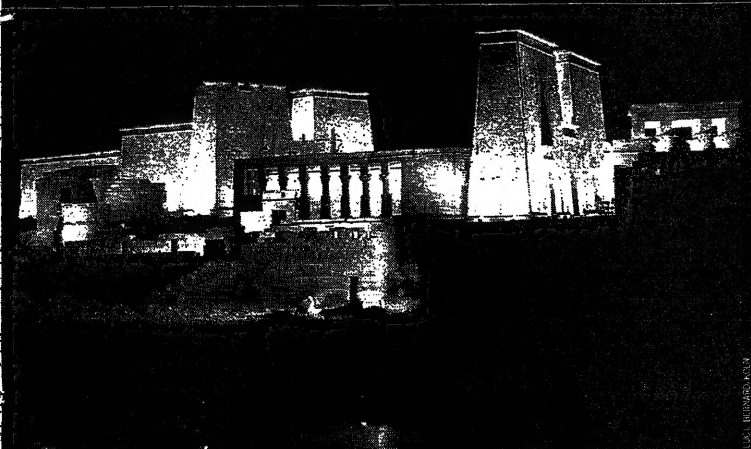
"It is not that I am giving up," General Vargas said before leaving Manta. "I am going as a man, as a soldier, to law."

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U.S. Delayed Order to Cut Soviet UN Staff

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The recently announced decision to sharply reduce the Soviet mission to the United Nations was made by the Reagan administration in September but was delayed for six months because of U.S. concerns that superpower relations would be disrupted, State Department officials said.

On Friday the United States announced that the Russians must reduce their diplomatic force in New York by more than 100 jobs in the next two years. The Soviet Foreign Ministry asserted — that the State Department denied — that the cutback could affect the prospects for another U.S.-Soviet summit meeting.

"This action has nothing to do with the summit meeting," a State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said Tuesday. "There is no reason why this step should impair bilateral relations."

Moscow said the cutback did "direct damage" to U.S.-Soviet relations and did not "create a favorable background" for another summit meeting.

The U.S. decision requires a reduction in personnel in the Soviet mission to the United Nations from the current 275 to a new limit of 170 by April 1, 1988.

White House and State Department sources said that a meeting of the National Security Planning Group, a committee of the National Security Council, decided Aug. 7 that action should be taken to re-

duce the espionage threat posed by foreign operatives in the United States, which far surpasses U.S. counterintelligence resources.

This meeting did not deal specifically with the Soviet mission to the United Nations, according to officials, but in subsequent weeks the State Department and other agencies identified the large Soviet presence as a target for cutbacks. This was approved early in September, sources said.

The Soviet presence in New York, including 275 at its UN missions and another 250 Soviet nationals employed by the UN secretariat, was described as more of an espionage threat than Soviet diplomats in Washington. The Soviet UN mission, moreover, could be cut without the expectation of an easy reciprocal action by Moscow.

Once the basic decision was made, an official said, the Reagan administration waited for the "least bad" time to implement it. The visit of the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, to Washington on Sept. 28, Secretary of State George P. Shultz's trip to Moscow on Nov. 4 and the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting Nov. 19-21 all posed obstacles to announcement, officials said.

Administration discussions early in January resulted in a decision to withhold the action until after the Communist Party congress had taken place in Moscow late in January in order to avoid providing a "fairly violent" reaction by Mr. Gorbachev in that forum, an official said. On Friday, the day after the congress ended, U.S. diplomats informed the Russians and the UN.

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U.S. Outlines Faults In Nuclear Arsenal

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has begun publishing a new series of reports showing that, since the 1960s, the U.S. arsenal of nuclear weapons has been plagued by mechanical problems and has needed a substantial number of duds.

To counter a call by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, for an end to nuclear testing, the administration has long argued that the United States must continue detaching weapons beneath the Nevada desert to guarantee the quality of the U.S. stockpile.

To support that argument, the administration has taken the unusual course of publicly questioning the reliability of the U.S. nuclear deterrent, offering details in congressional testimony showing significant problems in a variety of older warheads.

These include the Polaris and Poseidon submarine-launched ballistic missiles, the Minuteman-1 intercontinental ballistic missile, the recent short-range missile and the army's atomic demolition munitions.

In the past, the warheads for a large part of the U.S. submarine-launched missile force "have been found to be deteriorated," according to an unclassified Energy Department report submitted last year to a House Armed Services subcommittee.

"At different times, a large fraction of the warheads either obviously or potentially would not work; they were obvious or potential duds," the report said.

More recent examples of problems "that have been revealed by nuclear tests" were contained in a classified report given to the subcommittee by Roger B. Hansen, director of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, one of the nation's two nuclear weapons-building facilities.

That document, along with secret reports to the subcommittee from the Energy and Defense departments, discussed problems in two major U.S. nuclear systems currently in the stockpile, according to a congressional source. They disclosed that a routine, scheduled testing uncovered deterioration in one system that was deployed, according to the source.

With the second system, which was about to be deployed, this source said, a normal dismantling of one weapon before testing showed that "it would not work within the planned operational environment."

The problems have since been corrected, the source said. During a Feb. 26 House of Representatives debate on a joint resolution calling on the president to regulate an end to nuclear testing, the Armed Services subcommittee chairman, Beverly B. Byrum, a Democrat of Maryland, and several panel members referred to testimony on past warhead failures in opposing the legislation.

However, the House voted, 268-148, in favor of the resolution. Supporters of a test ban argued that past failures had been discovered without nuclear testing and could be remedied the same way.

Representative Nicholas Mavroules, a Massachusetts Democrat who supported the resolution, said the testimony proved that the administration "is only looking for reasons to continue testing" if the United States is having these kinds of problems. Mr. Mavroules said, "you can imagine what is happening to the Soviets."

Some arms control advocates argued that a ban on nuclear tests would be good precisely because it would result in diminished confidence in the reliability of nuclear weapons over time, leading planners in both Moscow and Washington to be more cautious about considering launching their weapons even in a grave crisis.



Mikhail S. Gorbachev

Opponents of a test ban have argued that Soviet weapons would be more reliable in such circumstances because they are bigger and simpler than U.S. warheads.

Nuclear weapons are complex mechanisms that contain not only radioactive material, but also chemical high explosives, electronics, metals, plastics and other sealing materials. These materials react with each other over time. With the weapons expected to last up to 30 years in a variety of storage facilities.

The U.S. weapons system discussed by Mr. Byrum in his congressional testimony were the Poseidon submarine-launched missile and the Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile.

The Poseidon went into production in 1970. By 1977, scientists running an annual inspection program saw signs of deterioration in the chemical explosive component which they feared could prevent the warhead from firing. By 1979, it was decided that the high explosive in the Poseidon had to be replaced.

The first Minuteman warhead developed mechanical problems in its arming device over more than 20 years. The time the redesign was concluded, 160 warheads already deployed or in the stockpile had to be retrofitted.

Data Collection Stirs Swedish Debate on Privacy

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

STOCKHOLM — Deep anxieties over the issue of privacy were stirred recently with the discovery that for 20 years a team of sociologists had been compiling detailed profiles of nearly 15,000 Swedes by systematically rummaging through computerized official records.

Last week, the team was ordered to "de-identify" its files so that no names could be connected to the mass of personal information collected. Computer tapes containing the names must be destroyed by May, the Data Inspection Board said.

The board was created 12 years ago to license individuals, organizations and businesses that want to keep computerized files on citizens. The board's decision to issue the order was made after an intensifying debate on privacy and the responsibilities of researchers that had preoccupied Swedes in the weeks before the murder of Mr. 28 of Prime Minister Olof Palme.

Kurt-Oth Johansson, a member of the Riksdag, the Swedish parliament, who sits on the Data Inspection Board, said after the decision was made last Wednesday that the assassination may have shifted the balance between concern for the rights of privacy and concern for social order. Mr. Johansson voted against making the decision, as did other board members belonging to Mr. Palme's Social Democratic Party.

But Jan Freese, the board's director general, who voted with the majority to order the names destroyed, said he thought the concern for privacy would not be diminished by the assassination.

Freese said if any country could more information on their citizens than does Sweden.

Each resident is assigned a 10-digit official number called a "person number," which not only makes access to personal data easy but makes it relatively simple to link data banks.

The Data Inspection Board has no power to restrict government agencies in their collection of personal information, and it is known that the police make extensive use of computer records in their investigations.

The concern for privacy is in contention not only with the official appetite for information but with a tradition of open access to public records that long predates the microchip. A right to freedom of information was attached to the Swedish Constitution as a fundamental law in 1812.

It guarantees Swedes not only access to information and public records about themselves but about all fellow citizens. In the computer age it is relatively simple, for instance, for any Swede to look up the income that any other Swede has reported to the tax authorities and what taxes he has paid, or even, for about 40 cents, to buy from the authorities a photograph of any holder of a Swedish passport.

In a country that places a high priority on social research, even sociologists have had great access to such information in public records.

Project Metropolitan, the sociological study designed to follow all 10-year-olds who lived in Stockholm in 1963 through the next 20 years, had been collecting data on those 15,177 people for 12 years by the time its application for a license first came before the data board.

From then on, according to Mr. Freese, the board continued to press Carl-Gunnar Janson, who headed the project, to curtail data collection until the "informed consent" of the study's subjects was obtained. Due to deaths and emigration, the number of these being studied had dropped to 14,612 by 1980.

Mr. Janson, a University of Stockholm sociologist, argued that the cost and difficulty of obtaining permission from such a large sample would cripple his research.

He noted that one of the main purposes of the study was to test theories about the relationship of social background to criminal delinquency. Subjects who had trouble with the law would be most likely, he contended, to withhold permission.

By agreeing to respect restrictions set by the board on data collection and storage, Mr. Janson had always gotten his license renewed and preserved his huge bank of personal files.

The 20-year collection effort had been completed when Stockholm's leading morning newspaper, *Dagens Nyheter*, started the controversy on Project Metropolitan with a report in early February headlined, "Secretly Investigated for 20 Years."

Mr. Janson, who was reached by telephone at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, where he is a visiting professor, protested that there never had been anything secret about his project.

Twenty-three reports based on Project Metropolitan's research have been published, and most of the newspapers that have been reporting on the scope of the project recently had reported on it previously as a worthy enterprise.

Nevertheless, for most of the subjects of the research, a high proportion now of Stockholm's 33-year-olds, Project Metropolitan had compiled comprehensive portraits of themselves and their families.

It went into detail across two generations on marital status, family size, home size, cars, the extent to which they received social welfare benefits, incomes, school grades, test scores, employment records and police records, all compiled from official files.

Some of these, notably health and criminal files, are supposed to be closed to public inspection. But, as has been customary in a country in which a high priority is put on social research, the authorities waived the restrictions for the sociologists.

Manni Thofre, the owner of a ski equipment shop, said he first realized this month that he was in the

study. He said he threw out what appeared to be a routine survey of television viewing habits last year. Some weeks later he received another copy. When he did not return it, he said, a woman started to phone to inform him to fill in the form. He finally did, he said, because "I didn't want her to ring any more."

The woman never mentioned Project Metropolitan. Mr. Thofre said.

"They've been speaking in silence," he complained, working of the researchers. "I'm very much for integrity and privacy and very frightened for the future."

Mr. Janson said the files had all been "de-identified" as required by the data board.

The board also decided to advise the Karolinska Medical Institute that it eventually would have to destroy a similar tape identifying 165,000 women who had abortions and then became subjects in a study of whether women who have had abortions are more likely to get cancer. That study, using computers linking their health records, was under their consent.

Mr. Janson said he thinks the controversy raises ethical questions besides that of privacy.

"It is sometimes unethical not to do research if we can get answers we should know about," he said.

Palme's Deputy Is Confirmed as Prime Minister

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish parliament on Wednesday confirmed the deputy prime minister, Olof Palme, as prime minister.

Mr. Carlsson, who took over as acting prime minister the night of the killing, was elected unopposed with the support of his Social Democratic Party and its Communist allies.

Mr. Carlsson, 51, was unanimously elected to succeed Mr. Palme as head of the Social Democratic Party, Sweden's largest, a few hours after the murder, and his choice as prime minister was equally uncontroversial.

The 159 deputies of the center-right opposition abstained and the motion to appoint Mr. Carlsson was carried by 178 votes. The new prime minister, who had served as Mr. Palme's deputy since 1982, was due to present his program on Thursday.

Henry Friendly, Ex-U.S. Judge, Dies

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Henry J. Friendly, 82, a U.S. judge in New York for 27 years who was renowned for scholarly, well-written opinions, died Tuesday, apparently a suicide, the police said.

The police said they found three notes in the apartment, one addressed to his resident maid and two unaddressed notes. In all three notes, the judge talked about his distress at his wife's death, his declining health and his failing eyesight, a police spokesman said.

Judge Friendly was an officially retired but active member of the 3d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

In 1959, he was appointed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower to the U.S. Appeals Court in Manhattan. Many of his decisions were considered so well-grounded that they are still used as precedents. He served as the chief judge from 1971 to 1973.

Other data:
Reg Manning, 80, a Pulitzer Prize-winning editorial cartoonist for The Arizona Republic, Monday in Phoenix, Arizona, after a long illness. He worked for the Republic

and its predecessor for 60 years. Son Terry, 74, a blind vocalist and harmonica player who sang the blues from medicine shows to Carnegie Hall and figured prominently in the folk music revival of the 1940s and 1950s. Tuesday in Minneapolis, New York. His given name was Samuel Terrill.

Judge Cornelius J. Moynihan, 84, a former superior court judge and a founding professor of the Boston College Law School, Monday of cancer in Needham, Massachusetts.

which hears cases from New York, Connecticut and Vermont and is one of the busiest and most influential appeals panels in the country.

In Chicago, a noted jurist, Richard A. Posner of the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, described Judge Friendly as "the most distinguished judge in this country during his years on the bench."

Judge Friendly was born in Elmira, New York. He graduated from Harvard College magna cum laude in 1923 and earned a degree from Harvard Law School.

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Ethiopian Farmers Fleeing to Escape Relocation

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — More than 33,000 Ethiopian farmers have fled across the border into Somalia in the past two months to escape the Ethiopian government's "villagization" program, according to international relief officials here.

The farmers, who are classified by the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as political refugees, have fled to escape the government's plan to move them away from their farms and ordered them to rebuild their houses in new centralized villages located as far as 10 miles (16 kilometers) from their fields.

The refugees, who continue to stream into Somalia from the eastern Ethiopian region of Hararge at a rate of between 500 and 1,000 a day, have created a critical situation at a Somali refugee camp where 17 people died last month of hunger, according to Hugh Hudson, a spokesman for the UN refugee commission.

He said some of the refugees who have flooded into Somalia's Tag Waigale transit camp, located about six miles from the Ethiopian border, had gunshot wounds. They apparently were shot while escaping from their new villages, he said.

Ethiopia's villagization program, which was ordered by the country's leader, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, moved about one million farmers inside the Hararge region last year.

They were the first wave of a country-wide relocation that, according to Ethiopian government officials, will move about 33 million people in the next nine years.

Villagization is a separate program from the far more publicized Ethiopian resettlement plan, which has moved about 600,000 peasants from drought areas in the northern highlands to southwestern Ethiopia. Refugees fleeing resettlement have also said they were forced to participate in a program that government officials say is voluntary.

The professed villagization is to cluster rural people together to provide them with "social services and economic assistance," according to Kassaye Aragaw, the top official in Hararge for Ethiopia's Workers' Party.

In Addis Ababa last week, Berhanu Bayhi, minister for labor and social affairs, denied that Ethiopians had fled for fear of villagization.

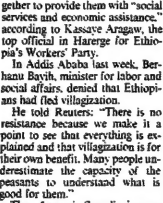
He told Reuters: "There is no resistance because we make it a point to see that everything is explained and that villagization is for their own benefit. Many people underestimate the capacity of the peasants to understand what is good for them."

The refugees in Somalia, however, have told relief workers that they were forced to move and that they spent so much time building their new villages that they neglected their crops. Mr. Hudson said.

Development specialists and relief officials in Addis Ababa have said that villagization, by disrupting the lives of peasant farmers, is likely to create more famine just as Ethiopia recovers from one of the worst droughts in its history.

Western diplomats called for the government program to be cut off peasant support for anti-government separatists, such as the Oromo Liberation Front.

UN officials say part of the reason for the food shortage, along with bad weather, is the size and suddenness of the mass movement of farmers.



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Iran Regime Divided Over Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

consensus is that many decisions just do not get made because of this lack of cohesion over the top.

"Decision-making is very slow," said one Western diplomat. "Khomeini is supposed to be the ultimate arbiter in these matters, but often he doesn't take a role in deciding them."

In part, according to diplomats, this may be because Ayatollah Khomeini wishes his subordinates to have a certain freedom of action. But the ayatollah, who is variously

reported to be 83, 84, 85, or 86 years old, also is frail and is unable to maintain the kind of workload demanded of a key decision-maker.

Ayatollah Khomeini has two personal representatives on the Supreme Defense Council, which is in charge of the war against Iraq. But the prosecution of the war now seems largely in the hands of the Revolutionary Guards, the radical group established as a counterbalance to the strength of the armed forces.

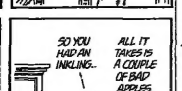
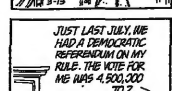
The guards now have their own government ministry, a reflection not only of their increased power but also their claim to a slice of the government's budget. Last year, Ayatollah Khomeini authorized the guards to establish their own air force and navy, and they counted the estimated two million volunteers at the war front.

Last fall, in an attempt to avoid upheaval when Ayatollah Khomeini dies, a so-called Council of Experts, an 80-man body, named Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, 63, as his successor.

Nevertheless, a number of important policy questions such as peace talks with Iraq and resumption of relations with the United States, are in suspense until Ayatollah Khomeini dies. Ayatollah Montazeri is not so revered as Ayatollah Khomeini, and may not be able to command as much support.

"Everyone worries about what happens when Khomeini dies," a foreign resident of Tehran said. The allegations of the mass movement of farmers.

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Photo Aubry (Nemours, Madrid).

There's more than one way to get a suntan in Spain.

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Winter sports in Spain have a few other peculiarities you'll like too.

In Sierra Nevada, for instance, you're only an hour and a half from the beaches of the Costa del Sol. So, on all but a few days of the

year, you can ski all morning and swim all afternoon.

Then enjoy the apres-ski life in our restaurants and clubs, where (in the finest Spanish tradition) you can party all night.

But if the skier's life here is a symbiotic one, the skier itself can be quite serene. The Spanish Pireneas boast many a brutal "black" slope to challenge the expert.

One more bonus: you won't find Spanish ski resorts as crowded as some. Not so far, that is.

But considering the attractions, you'd better hurry.



Spain. Everything under the sun.

A New, Dark Look From Italy

Armani's Clothes Are Cool and Classical

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Despite a few short skirts, the look on Milan runways was long and dark. Coats, long disregarded, were back with a vengeance. There were several varieties, including big men's overcoats, but the most spectacular was the long redingote, with swirling skirts. The skirts stopped at mid-calf and were worn with dark hose and flat shoes. Despite outbursts of strong colors — green, turquoise, but especially red — the general

backdrop was dark, with black and a lot of gray. Combinations of gray and black often recalled somber Japanese color schemes.

MILAN FASHIONS

There was a definite attempt at old-time elegance, with hats and gloves. Almost all Milan designers tried their hand at evening wear, a new and not always successful direction.

Giorgio Armani, who showed Tuesday in his palazzo, is the most understated of Milan designers. His cool, classic approach was a welcome sight after too many strong fashion pronouncements. Suits are always the best part of this collection, for Armani is a former men's tailor who has not lost his touch. However, while a lot of designers have floundered with what started as a masculine look, Armani keeps honing it and renewing himself.

This time, his clothes were less pristine and stiff, younger and more casual, as if Armani had taken into account the fact that women do go to the country, if only on weekends.

The general silhouette was spare and neat, with a minimum of frussy details. Collars were cropped neatly around the neck, many jackets closed in a sharp V, without lapels. There were less blouses and more sweaters under his jackets, but these sweaters were not the rough outdoor variety. Lightweight and in pale colors, they added another dimension to Armani's repertory.

A few of them, cut across at the neck and hem with dark stripes, had a faintly nautical look. As usual, Armani had a great variety of tweeds in small patterns, but he also added big blanket checks, another effort at being sporty and casual.

Although he showed lots of pants, these were not the stiff masculine variety. Pencil-skin and uncreased, and made of crinkly silk crepons, they often had a soft touch to them. Skirts were mostly wrap-

around, with the prettiest stopping just at mid-calf and topped by comfortable cashmere polo coats.

Besides his usual blazer, Armani showed belted jackets made of Harris tweeds. All these jackets moved on the body because he took out all the underpinnings, leaving only a silk lining.

Evening wear appealed to women with subdued sensuality. Long, wispy dresses, with clean collars and long sleeves, were made of small, unobtrusive floral prints, gliding over the body without ever touching it. Also lured by evening wear, he showed embroidered dresses as well as ruffled jackets over silk pants.

Gianni Versace, who designs the Genny collection, saved the day for the Girombelli group, which also owns Byblos and Complicité. The latter two did not do as well this season as they did last, but the Genny collection was a success. Well-designed, it was full of the kind of clothes that will go straight to the heart of active and prosperous businesswomen — starting with owner, Donatella Girombelli, with whom this line is strongly identified.

The main staple was the suit, often of black leather and with short skirts topped by corset-like, three-quarter coats. The waist was the focus of interest, often belted with wide, fringed leather.

The collection opened with an all-black tableau, but was soon cheered up by orange, red or white tops over gray jersey or black leather. The cuddly orange melior coats, their wide lapels made of quilted orange satin, looked especially good on the severe black leather suits.

Versace's generous hand could be found in many full coats, their backs draped in a deep cowl. Many jackets were also draped in the back and worn over skinny black leather skirts.

Long skirts were often pleated and made of printed flannel. The fashion crowd now moves to London for the British collections.



Genny tunic on slim skirt.

included wools as well as dachshund silks and silk jacquards. Animal prints that recalled zebra and tiger skins added a note of fantasy to an otherwise serious collection. Black turtleneck sweaters made these suits look democratic, but the broadtail suits at the end were clearly directed to the affluent, self-supporting woman.

The designer to watch in Milan is Franco Moschino, who looks like an Italian Jean-Paul Gaultier, inventive, irreverent and fun. Like Gaultier when he was doing the English street look, Moschino has a flair for spoofy accessories.

The Milan showings ended Wednesday, and the fashion crowd now moves to London for the British collections.

U.S. Catholics' Dispute on Abortion Grows

By Marjorie Hyer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Liberal Roman Catholics in the United States, faced with growing signs that their church is determined to make abortion the keystone of efforts to diminish dissent there, are divided over how to fight back.

Early this month, the Committee of Concerned Catholics used a full-page advertisement in *The New York Times* to protest reports it said have been taken against signers of an ad in the newspaper 17 months ago.

But some respected voices on the Catholic left have expressed fears that the statement may exacerbate the situation.

The controversy grows from the Oct. 7, 1984, advertisement that disrupted the church's view that the only "legitimate Catholic position" on abortion is that it is always morally wrong. The ad said that committed Catholics may hold "a diversity of opinion and belief" and called for discussion.

Coming in the heat of the presidential election campaign, the ad was in part a rebuke to Cardinal John J. O'Connor of New York for his widely publicized rebuke of Geraldine A. Ferraro, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, who said she would not let her political stance dictate her political stance.

Before the year was out, the Vatican office in charge of religious orders told the 24 nuns who were among the 97 signers of the ad to remain or face expulsion from their orders.

After more than a year of tense negotiating in secret, nine of the women were cleared, although none recanted.

Within the past four or five years, Vatican efforts to reimpose strict orthodoxy on the vigorous and diverse American branch of the church have multiplied.

Bishops have been investigated; a popular catechism in use for a decade was suddenly ruled unacceptable; the pope dispatched one committee to scrutinize American theological seminars and another

to carry out a detailed study of men's and women's religious orders in the United States.

A high-level group of American bishops, on their last official visit to the Vatican that occurs once every seven years, was criticized by Pope John Paul II for the "permissiveness" in the American church.

But of all the issues that provoke Vatican chastening, abortion seems to be the flash point.

"Abortion is treated as a kind of 'harmless' test" of orthodoxy, said Rosemary Ruchter, a Catholic theologian who teaches at the United Methodist Garrett Evangelical Theological Seminary in Evanston, Illinois, and was a signer of the 1984 ad.

Many Catholics have reported pressure from the church because of their involvement with the issue: "A nun, Agnes Manouche, was forced to choose between her continued membership as a Sister of Mercy and a high-level job with the Michigan social welfare department because part of the funding she administers pays for abortions for poor women. She kept her state job and stepped from the order."

Mary Ann Sorrentino, executive director of Rhode Island Planned Parenthood, was excommunicated from the church last year because that agency arranges abortions for Mrs. Sorrentino's young daughter, before her first communion, was grilled by a priest because of her mother's job.

Many of the signers of the 1984 advertisement have reported reprisals: "Daniel C. Maguire, professor of theology at Marquette University, had long-standing speaking engagements canceled at four Catholic colleges: St. Martin's College in Lacey, Washington; St. Scholastica College in Duluth, Minnesota; Villanova University in Pennsylvania; and Boston College. He has filed an academic freedom complaint with the American Association of University Professors."

In Los Angeles, the director of Catholic Charities ordered employees not to refer battered women to shelters operated by Sister Judith Vaughn, one of the signers.

June Via, who has degrees in theology and law and who teaches part-time at the University of San Diego, a Catholic college, has been told she will not be allowed to speak at any meeting in the diocese until she publicly affirms her allegiance.

Theologian is ordered to retract view

Washington — The Vatican's monitor of theological conformity. Father Curran said he refused to retract his conclusions but had offered to promise never to teach sexual ethics at Catholic University, a subject he said he had not taught for 15 years.

The compromise proposal, he said, was transmitted to Rome by Cardinal Joseph L. Bernardini of Chicago, chairman of the university's board of trustees, but Cardinal Ratzinger did not indicate a willingness to accept it.

As a result, Father Curran said he was waiting for the Congregation to act on its threat, a process he said could take many months. The Reverend William J. Byron,

president of the university, said in an interview that if the Vatican takes away Father Curran's authorization, he could no longer be employed as a member of the theology faculty at Catholic University — one of three departments claimed by the Vatican. Father Curran is a professor of moral theology.

For many liberal Catholics, most of whom share their church's abhorrence of abortion in principle but hold that exceptions are sometimes justified, the dismay at the Vatican's threat to the 24 nuns was matched by uneasiness over aligning themselves with the group behind the first ad. Catholics for a Free Choice.

Meanwhile, the National Catholic Reporter, for two decades the bible of liberal Catholicism, assailed the second ad as "despicable, dishonest and divisive effort."

In an editorial, the paper said the only beneficiary of the long, bitter dispute was Catholics for a Free Choice, "which reaped a rash of publicity."

Ariane Lauch Reschneider

PARIS — The next launching of the European Ariane rocket, Kourou, French Guiana, already delayed twice this month for mechanical reasons, has been tentatively set for March 19, a spokesman said Wednesday.

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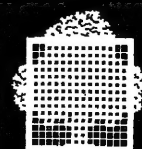
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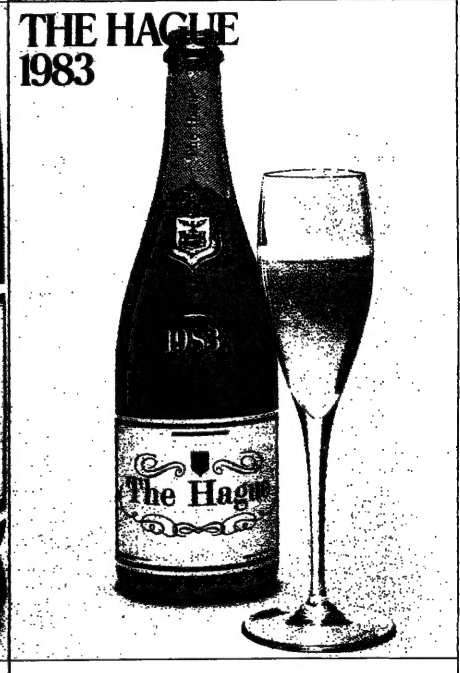
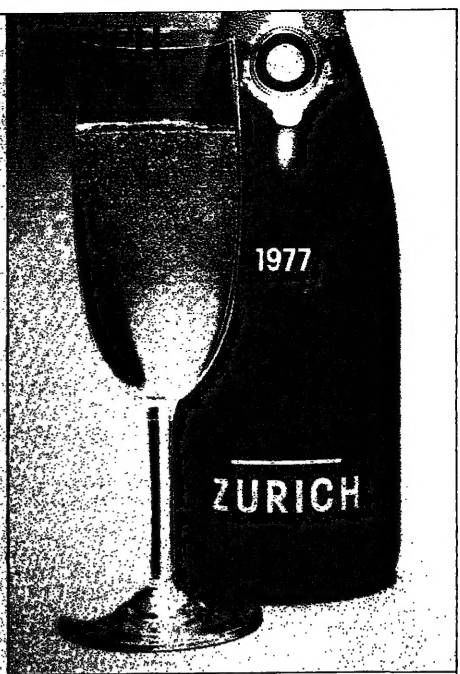
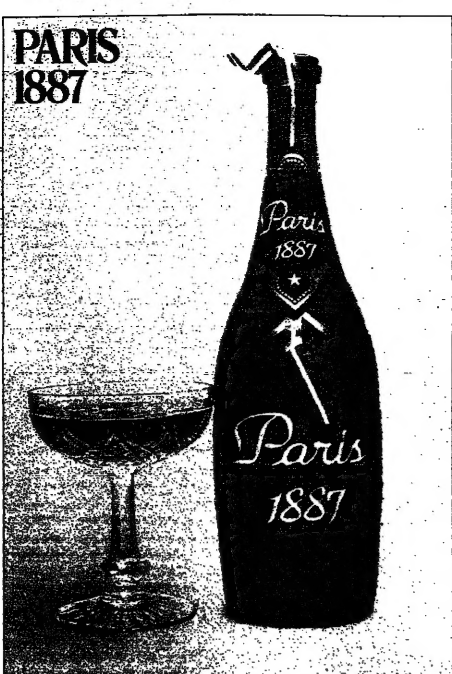


shows his author. JAMES PRICE

Paralysis In France May Spread

By Dominique M.

PARIS — France faces the most important election of the Fifth Republic since the 1965 presidential election. Yet it must decide on the Fifth Republic's future if the president and the new in the same process, the prevailing public mood of lassitude over national alternatives and a moderate electoral system. The representation of the French people and party democracy are under attack. As election day approaches, repeated political protests are to the government's party body can be seen as a sign of protest. Many French people are not sure of the government's ability, but at the same time, they are not sure of the government's ability to lead the country out of its economic crisis. The government's policy of economic liberalization is not popular. By the end of the month, the French government will have to decide whether to continue its policy of economic liberalization or to return to a more traditional policy of economic intervention. The French government's policy of economic liberalization is not popular. By the end of the month, the French government will have to decide whether to continue its policy of economic liberalization or to return to a more traditional policy of economic intervention.



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SCIENCE

Hypothesis of a 'Fifth Force' Spurs Flurry of Debate, Research

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

WAS Galileo wrong when he hypothesized that any object—whether it is a feather, a cannon ball, or a huge boulder—would fall at the same speed in a vacuum?

A report in January of evidence for a new force, working against gravity at short ranges, has unleashed a flurry of new research and sharp debate over the validity of the finding.

In Colorado, scientists are using lasers to monitor the rate of falling objects within a box designed to shield the objects from air drag.

At Stanford University, the test objects are being floated in a magnetic field so that they may respond freely to the most subtle gravitational forces.

At the University of California, at Irvine, a complex version of the torsion-balance experiments originally used to test the gravitational force is being prepared.

Most theorists are awaiting the results of experiments such as these before passing judgment on the theory of a new force, but many of them have welcomed the proposition as a stimulus for a new round of critical experiments. As Robert H. Dicke of Princeton University, a leader in such efforts, has put it: "Few experiments are simpler in principle, harder in practice, and so interesting in implication."

The follow-up experiments are extraordinarily demanding, both in terms of sensitivity and in the need to eliminate extraneous influences. The tests must avoid such effects as impossible tilting of the landscape by a nearby high tide, or the gravitational influence of an observer's body.

The new force would be the fifth known to control phenomena in the universe. The others are gravity and electromagnetism, which are long-range forces; two forces that operate only on an atomic level, a weak force and the strong force that binds particles together in the nucleus. Gravity is the force of attraction one body, or particle, exerts on another. According to Newton's law, the force due to gravity would be proportional to the product of their masses divided by the square of the distance between them.

Unlike gravity, the theoretical fifth force would be repelling force. But it would influence objects only within a limited range; estimates are from a few feet to thousands of feet.

Physicists believe that this fifth force might take the form of what they describe as a "fifth force."

force. Hypercharge is the number of protons and neutrons in atomic nuclei; these particles are held together by what is called the binding energy.

The theory is that the hypercharge appears to work against gravity, to slow the rate of acceleration of a falling object. The amount of deceleration due to the hypercharge force is determined by the ratio of protons and neutrons divided by the total mass of the atom.

(total mass being the total number of protons and neutrons plus the binding energy).

But since the binding energy in various atoms is not the same, they would differ in the degree of the fifth force that they generate. A small object made of iron and a large one made of wood, even if they were identical in weight, would fall at slightly different velocities, since their binding energies differ. The binding energy of iron is

greater and thus the smaller iron object would fall at a slightly different rate than the larger wooden one.

Evidence for the new force was reported in the Jan. 6 issue of *The Physical Review Letters* by Ephraim Fischbach of Purdue University, who is on an sabbatical leave at the University of Washington; Daniel Sadava, Aaron Steif, and Carick Talmadge of Purdue, and S. H. Aronson of Brookhaven National Laboratory.

Dr. Richard P. Feynman, a Nobel laureate in physics at the California Institute of Technology, and others have questioned the validity of the analysis purporting to show evidence of a new force. If it was as strong as described, "it would have had effects in other experiments already done," he said.

Dr. Fischbach and his colleagues re-analyzed data obtained in 1969 in a classic gravity-measuring experiment by Lorant von Eötvös, the Hungarian physicist. It derived from one conducted in 1871-72 by Henry Cavendish with a torsion balance.

Mr. Cavendish studied two lead balls, each two inches in diameter, to opposite ends of a six-foot (1.8-meter) beam suspended at the center so it swung freely. From each end he suspended two massive lead balls, each one foot in diameter. They were positioned so that their gravity, though extremely weak, would act on the small balls and swing the beam in one direction. Positions of the heavy balls were then reversed to twist the beam in the opposite direction. In this way, Mr. Cavendish determined the gravitational constant, the force exerted by a given mass of material, as opposed to that exerted by the Earth itself. His estimate was within 1 percent of the value that is now generally accepted.

Eötvös sought to confirm that all materials respond identically to gravity. He suspended his test materials in much the same way as Cavendish and observed the extent to which the centrifugal effect of the Earth's rotation, at the latitude of Budapest, drew the suspended body toward the north despite the downward pull of gravity. He reported no differences among a multitude of test materials, including asbestos, talc and maktowol.

Dr. Fischbach and his colleagues, in re-examining the Eötvös data, have found that the mass were, in fact, "sensitive to the composition of the materials used."

Measurements made in 1969 to a depth of 1,000 feet in an Australian mine by Frank D. Sauer and his colleagues at the University

of Queensland in Australia have shown what seemed to be a working against gravity. They have found similar evidence in comparing gravity measurements made by Eötvös and his colleagues with those obtained on the bottom beneath a large mass of water. The effect reported by the Australians implies that the hypothetical force extends to a range of hundreds of thousands of feet.

Among the many experiments now being undertaken is the "mountain" test planned by Peter C. Adelberger and Wayne Heckel at the University of Washington. They plan to operate an Eötvös experiment near a wall of other large mass and observe its effect on such substances such as potassium, with high-binding energy in its nuclei, and lithium-6 hydride, with low binding energy.

For the past decade, Dr. Riley D. Newman of the University of California at Irvine has been conducting a new series of gravity tests in search of the hypothetical force. In the Dec. 15 issue of *The Physical Review*, he and his colleagues described two experiments that failed to confirm any deviation of Newton's law at short ranges.

In one, a copper weight hanging from a torsion balance inside a steel cylinder was positioned both on the centerline of the cylinder and near its side. As predicted by the Newton law, gravity from the steel enclosure did not displace the suspended weight, even though its position had been changed.

The experiment, conducted in a vacuum chamber shielded from magnetic fields, will now be repeated, using a weight whose two halves are formed of different materials. This should reveal whether composition makes a difference.

Dr. Newman now plans an Eötvös experiment with suspended weights of tungsten and copper. Copper, with its high level of binding energy. The entire experiment will be rotated to observe the effects of local materials, such as buildings and hills.

Several laboratories are preparing weight-dropping tests, using lasers to monitor the rates of fall. At the Joint Institute for Laboratory Physics in Boulder, Colorado, where Dr. James E. Faller has been testing since 1963, the falling body will be in a shield that is free of air in the vacuum test shaft.

The success of the ball as a corner reflector that reflects light back along its incoming path. The falling ball is equipped to maintain its position relative to its internal "passing."

A beam of light from a laser is split so that part of the beam, reflected off the falling ball, meets the other half of the beam, generating a interference pattern that documents acceleration of the fall. This will show whether it conforms to Newton's law.

To test whether different materials accelerate at different rates, Dr. Faller plans side-by-side drop tests with different materials, probably including uranium, which is very dense yet has low-binding energy. Drop experiments are also reportedly planned elsewhere, including the International Bureau of Weights and Measures near Paris.

In an Eötvös experiment, Dr. Faller will also test beryllium against copper, with the apparatus floating in water instead of being suspended. To prevent thermal motions in the water, the apparatus will be kept at 39 degrees Fahrenheit (3 degrees Celsius), at which the density of water is greatest.

At Stanford University, Paul W. Worden Jr. has developed a rough that magnetically suspends a small cylinder of test material, cooled until it loses all resistance to an electric current. The test object is free to move along the trough, like a bubble in a level, responding to the forces of gravity.

Initially, the test objects will be aluminum and lead-plated aluminum. The apparatus, mounted on air cushions to isolate it from vibrations, will be rotated to record forces in various directions. Most of the test objects will be recorded magnetically. The Stanford group does not find the evidence of a new force persuasive. However, Francis Everitt, a Stanford physics professor, does credit Dr. Fischbach with finding in the original Eötvös experiment a new way to look for the force. "That is profound," he said. "None of us had thought of it."

Oldest Dinosaurs' Bones Unveiled in California

The Associated Press
BERKELEY, California—The oldest independently dated dinosaur skeleton, a 225-million-year-old, dog-sized relative of the tyrannosaur, has been unveiled.

The bones were discovered last summer in Arizona's Petrified Forest National Park amid the remains of four theropods, slither-like predecessors of the dinosaurs.

IN BRIEF

Birds' Surprising New 'Family Tree'

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut (AP)—After more than 10 years of work, Yale University ornithologists have developed a genetically based method for classifying birds that they say has resulted in some surprising relationships, including a possible close alliance between starlings and mockingbirds.

Who has determined a phylogeny, which can be called a family tree, of birds, said John E. Ahlquist, research associate at Yale's Peabody Museum of Natural History. He and Charles G. Shiley, Yale professor of ornithology, compared more than 25,000 DNA samples from birds. Dr. Ahlquist said the complete phylogeny would be part of a book they hoped to publish next year.

He said the phylogeny took into account the relationships of living species, the order in which they diverged from a common ancestor and the timing of that divergence. The relationship between Old World and New World mockingbirds and starlings was among the surprising discoveries, the researchers wrote in *Scientific American*. Starlings have traditionally been considered related to crows, they said.

Morning Is Peak Time for Strokes

ATLANTA (AP)—People are most likely to have strokes between 11 A.M. and 1 P.M., the time known to be most dangerous for heart attacks, a study shows, and experts believe these crises may be triggered by the stress of waking up.

The researchers are promising in terms of helping us understand the mechanisms of these illnesses. Dr. Thomas Robertson of the National Institutes of Health said in a report prepared for presentation at the annual meeting of the American College of Cardiology.

Dr. Robertson and his colleagues reported that 1,116 cases of stroke showed that they peaked at 8 to 9 A.M., dropped off around noon and creased again at 3 to 4 P.M. Dr. Robertson looked for the pattern in the data from Dr. James E. Miller of Boston's Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston discovered that heart attacks were most common about 9 A.M.

Loggerhead Winted off Virginia

NORFOLK, Virginia (AP)—Scientists say a rare loggerhead sea turtle, which was being tracked by satellite from a special radio transmitter sent the winter off Virginia's Eastern Shore, farther north along the Gulf Stream than they expected.

The turtle, thought it was going to do, said John A. Musick, a research scientist at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science in Gloucester Point. He said he had expected the 120-pound (54-kilogram) turtle to stay in shallow water off North Carolina in case it needed to feed on crabs and mollusks.

Dr. Musick and a colleague, Richard Byler, will track the turtle through the summer, when the animals, an endangered species, usually return to the Chesapeake Bay. The turtle was released off Oregon, North Carolina, in November.

Scientists are trying to increase the dwindling numbers of the turtles, which are killed by fishing nets, sharks and cold water. Beach development also has eroded their nesting areas.

Universe Age Put at 16 Billion Years

TUCSON, Arizona (AP)—The universe is at least 16 billion years old and will never stop expanding, according to an astrophysicist at the National Optical Astronomy Observatories.

Observing the reddish colors of very distant galaxies, Dr. Donald Hamilton determined their ages to be eight billion years, plus or minus two billion years. Scientists have determined that stars are about 10 billion years old, and the universe is older than that.

Dr. Hamilton said the objects he studied were eight billion light-years away, meaning light from them takes eight billion years to reach Earth. "Add the distance and that sets the minimum age of the universe," he said.

On the basis of the age finding, he said, two mathematical factors led to the conclusion that the universe would continue expanding indefinitely. The faster the galaxies move away from us, the faster the expansion velocity of their expansion, and how much matter there is in the universe.

Dugong Herd in Gulf Believed Fears

JEDDAH (Reuters)—A herd of 100 dugongs, an mammal previously thought to be extinct, also known as manatees, were sighted in the Red Sea off the coast of Saudi Arabia, Saudi environment officials say.

In early 1983, oil spilling from Iranian offshore wells damaged in the Iran-Iraq war killed many of the animals, also known as manatees. They were sighted in the Gulf, but it was believed they were wiped out.

The officials said the numbers sighted in the Gulf were significant for a creature considered endangered in much of its habitat—shallow waters through the Indian Ocean and southeast Pacific. The results of the 18-month Saudi-funded survey will be used to prepare a management plan for the dugongs' conservation.

Puzzling Study of Women's Burdens

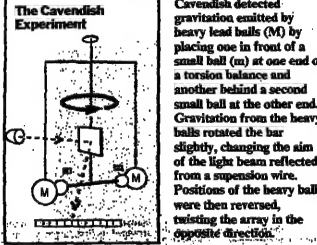
NEW YORK (NYT)—In less developed countries, women walk for miles with enormous burdens of wood or water on their heads, loads often nearly as heavy as the children. A study in Kenya helps explain why the women are able to bear such burdens, but it also raises questions.

The study by scientists at the University of Nairobi, reported in the *British Journal of Nutrition*, showed that Kenyan women have far less energy than expected while carrying heavy loads.



In this schematic, a beam from a laser (A) is reflected upward and split. (B) Half of the beam is reflected from the falling object (C). The other half is reflected sideways and upward into a stationary reflector (D). Isolated from vibrations by a spring, the beam's two halves are recombined and directed into a receiver (E) for processing by an oscilloscope (F), providing an extremely accurate record of the fall.

The Cavendish Experiment



Cavendish detected gravitation emitted by heavy lead balls (M) by placing one in front of a small ball (m) at one end of a torsion balance and another behind a second small ball at the other end. Gravitation from the heavy balls rotated the bar slightly, changing the aim of the light beam reflected from a suspension wire. Positions of the heavy balls were then reversed, twisting the array in the opposite direction.

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HEAD OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING SECTION

The Ministry wishes to appoint a suitable candidate to its Directorate of Technical Affairs. The successful applicant will plan, organise and monitor all work undertaken by his section in the field of environmental impact assessment and its application in environmental planning. Primarily concerned with the environmental aspects of development projects in both public and private sectors, he will be responsible for the evolution of their technical adequacy with the internal sections of the ministry concerned with pollution control. Based in the ministry's central office, he will direct staff activities in both the central and regional offices, and be responsible for the establishment and implementation of staff training schemes. The ideal candidate will have a degree in environmental science and/or engineering and possess ten years

professional experience including at least five years in a similar role in government, municipal authority or in a consultancy practice. He should be a member of a recognised professional organisation appropriate to his specialisation. He will be familiar with the preparation, evaluation and application of environmental impact assessment. Experience with the application of economic analysis techniques including cost benefit analysis, is desirable. The candidate should have a broad professional experience and be familiar with the management and supervision of interdisciplinary teams. Some residential experience in the Middle East as well as a demonstrated fluency in scientific and technical English both spoken and written are considered essential. A knowledge of Arabic would be an advantage.

The period of appointment is for 12 months automatically renewable each year. This is a senior appointment and the salary and terms of employment will depend on qualifications but will be based on the Oman civil service scale. Salary range will be equivalent to 15,252 Omani Rials, tax free (approximately U.S. \$41,000 per annum).

Additional benefits are free accommodation, free air transport, including annual leave, and free medical treatment within the Sultanate, for the appointee and his family. Annual leave is 48 calendar days.

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Project Manager for Asia, IUCN, CH 1196 Gland, Switzerland.

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Closing date for the receipt of applications: 30 April 1986.

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Humanity International

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Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Comp.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Comp.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,234,567	100.12	99.87	100.00	+0.13	1,234,567	100.12	99.87	100.00	+0.13	1,234,567	100.12	99.87	100.00	+0.13	1,234,567	100.12	99.87	100.00	+0.13
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Dow Jones Bond Averages					NYSE Dividends					Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					AMEX Dividends				
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Standard & Poor's Index					AMEX Sales					AMEX Stock Index				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Comp.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Comp.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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Wednesday's
NYSE
Closing

Vol. of 3 P.M. **MARKET**
closed at 100.12
from 99.87 at 9:59 A.M.

Tables include the nationwide circuit
as to the closing on Wall Street and
as to the closing on the New York
Stock Exchange.

Via The Associated Press

Stocks Higher in Heavy Trading

Used From International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange late Wednesday were giving earlier gains, but trading volume was shaping up to be the heaviest since April 11.

At 3 P.M., the Dow Jones industrial average, which had been up more than 17 points earlier, was ahead 6.11, to 1,752.14. The Dow closed at an all-time high Tuesday, staging a 43.10-point advance, its second-sharpest daily gain ever.

With one hour left to trade, big board volume totaled more than 146.9 million shares, up from 145.2 million shares traded in the same period Tuesday. On Tuesday, 187.27 million shares changed hands in the exchange's fifth-busiest session ever.

The volume record was set Aug. 3, 1984, when 236.6 million shares were traded.

Advances led declines by a 2.1 ratio among the 2,043 issues crossing the NYSE tape. Prices were higher in heavy trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

"It's hard to stand in front of moving train," said Peter Furtis of Drexel Burnham Lambert. "The minute the stock decided that staying above 1,700 on the Dow was going to be a struggle, the market moved up 44 points."

As yields in the bond market flattened, inves-

tors will favor equities over interest-bearing securities, he said.

Beatrice Cos. was near the top of the active list and moderately higher. Beatrice shareholders will vote April 11 on a takeover bid from Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co.

Hanana was lower in active trading. Most oil issues continued to benefit from a favorable recommendation by First Boston.

The firm's energy analyst said Tuesday that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would eventually regroup and cut production. Occidental Petroleum, Atlantic Richfield, Phillips Petroleum, Chevron, Exxon, Royal Dutch and Schlumberger were all gaining. Mobil was fractionally lower.

IBM was lower after advancing 3/4 Tuesday. But Digital Equipment, Burroughs, Honeywell, Texas Instruments and Motorola were all gaining.

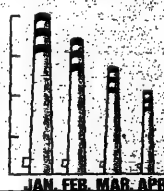
Among other blue chips, AT&T, General Motors and Eastman Kodak were lower. Merck was up sharply.

A report from a Merrill Lynch analyst estimating that prices of lumber products would rise 6 percent this year, up from an earlier estimate of 2 percent, helped wood and paper companies. Boise Cascade, Pope & Talbot, Union Camp and Kimberly-Clark were ahead.

Masco, a maker of building and home improvement products, was also up.

On the New York active issue included Wikitex, Wang Laboratories Class B and Instrument Systems.

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(Continued on Page 13)

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

JAL Omits Dividend After Costs From Crash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Japan Air Lines announced Wednesday that it had decided to omit its dividend for fiscal 1986, which ends this month, because of heavy costs stemming from the crash of a Boeing 747 jetliner in which 520 persons were killed.

The Japanese national flag carrier paid 40 yen a share in fiscal 1985, then about 60 cents.

The Boeing 747 carrying 524 persons crashed last Aug. 12 on a flight from Tokyo to Osaka, killing all but four of the 524 persons aboard in the worst single-plane crash in history.

The airline said that the company expected to show no profit in the fiscal year.

A combination of soaring maintenance-review costs and declining passenger traffic after the crash contributed to the airline's poor financial performance, the statement said.

The airline started paying dividends in fiscal 1985 after shipping them in the two previous fiscal years. It is scheduled to release its earnings results in May.

In a separate development, JAL, faced with formidable competition in the Pacific from United Airlines,

is making agreements with two other American carriers to help it in the U.S. market, a JAL spokesman said Wednesday.

The Japanese flag carrier plans to sign separate agreements next week with Delta Air Lines and Western Airlines that will link flight connections between the airlines, a JAL spokesman, Geoffrey Tudor, said.

"It's basically a competitive measure to improve our services between Japan and the U.S. and vice versa," Mr. Tudor said.

The announced ties with Delta and Western come after United Airlines' recent takeover of Pan American World Airways's Pacific routes.

Up to now, Japan Air Lines has been at a competitive disadvantage in the U.S. market, its international flights enter the United States at five "gateway" cities, including New York and Los Angeles, and it has had no formal connections to other U.S. cities.

The tie-ups, which are to be signed between March 17 and 19, are expected to go into operation by May. Signings will be in Atlanta, Delta's home base, and in Los Angeles, Western's headquarters.

Rexco Receives \$1.2-Billion Bid From Executives

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Rexco D.S. Inc., operator of the largest U.S. drugstore chain, said that its board had received an offer from a group of senior executives to acquire the company.

The executives offered \$33 a common share in cash and shares of preferred stock that it valued at an additional \$3 a share, or a total of \$116.16 billion.

It is the second-largest leveraged buyout offer ever in the drugstore industry. The largest was a bid of \$1.184 billion in October by Jack Eckerd Corp., which operates Eckerd Drug Stores, to go private. That bid is pending.

Tuesday's announcement was made after Rexco's stock had closed at \$32.75 on the New York Stock Exchange, up 75 cents.

Rexco, based in Twinsburg, Ohio, said its board had set up a committee of independent directors to evaluate the proposal. The company's stock is owned by Salomon Brothers Inc. and Goldman Sachs & Co. of Cleveland are acting as financial advisers to the investment group.

60% Rise Expected in SIA Net Profit

Reuters

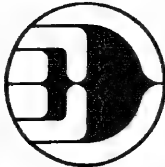
SINGAPORE — Singapore Airlines Ltd. should post an increase in net profit of at least 60 percent in the fiscal year ending this month, share analysts said, attributing the increase to falling fuel prices, lower wage costs and increased aircraft sales.

The analysts said they expect the net to be between 200-million and 300-million Singapore dollars (\$134 million to \$150 million) up from 179.5 million dollars in 1984-85. The figures are expected to be announced in June.

Singapore Airlines, or SIA, went public in December and projected a 250-million-dollar net, which, the analysts said, was understated because much of it already had been realized by the time of the shares were issued.

The 100 million SIA shares offered began trading at 4.90 Singapore dollars, below the 5-dollar issue price, and fell to a low of 4.04 Dec. 26.

But the price has since stabilized and closed Tuesday at about 6.50, raising the airline's market value in the last two months by 1.5 billion dollars, to about 4 billion dollars. "Whatever the problems in the stock exchange of Singapore, many investors see SIA as a fundamentally sound stock," said Robert Tay, an investment analyst at Philip Securities Ltd.



Another analyst said SIA's pre-tax profits are expected to reach 315 million dollars, up from 275 million dollars with aircraft sales rising 113 million dollars from 68 million last year.

SIA's conservative depreciation policy, by which aircraft and spare parts are amortized after 8 years instead of between 10 and 15 years, tends to show substantial book profits for aircraft sales, he added.

Costs have been reduced through streamlining and will fall further because of a government decision to cut the employer contributions to Singapore's mandatory savings plan, from 25 percent of salaries to 10 percent, effective April 1.

SIA's wage costs, including contributions to the savings plan, amounted to 436 million dollars in 1984-85. The reduced contributions will save the airline about 40

million dollars a year, one analyst said.

In addition, the corporate tax is to be cut on April 1 from 40 percent to 33 percent.

The drop in oil prices will lower fuel costs, which now account for 23 percent of operational costs, but will not be felt for another year, when long-term contracts expire.

A \$4 per barrel drop in the price of fuel oil could result in cost savings of between 60 million and 65 million Singapore dollars a year from 1986-87, this analyst said.

Japan Delays Decision On Minelake Takeover

The Associated Press

TOKYO — The Japanese government will speed up to another three months studying whether to permit a hostile takeover bid for Minelake Co. by a U.S.-British investor group, a Finance Ministry official said Wednesday.

The official, who spoke on the condition he not be identified, said the government had notified the group, Trafalgar-Glen Ltd., of its need to further study whether the bid would endanger Japan's national security. Minelake, one of the world's leading makers of miniature bearings, also has interests in aircraft parts and electronics.

ITT Sued for \$1.1 Billion Over Typesetting Package

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — More than 100 people who bought a typesetting package from ITT Corp. have filed a \$1.1-billion lawsuit charging that the company discontinued the program, forcing them out of business.

Bruce A. Friedman, an attorney, said that the Superior Court suit filed Tuesday against New York-based ITT, its subsidiaries and several executives was on behalf of 104 people who bought the typesetting package.

An ITT spokesman, James Gallagher, said Wednesday in New York that the company would have allowed them to continue to use the special phototypesetting machine, but ITT rejected the proposals.

The lawsuit also claims the plaintiffs and dealers submitted several proposals to ITT that would have allowed them to continue to use the special phototypesetting machine, but ITT rejected the proposals.

The suit seeks \$1 billion in punitive damages and \$104 million in general damages — \$1 million for each customer.

The equipment, which included a computer and software, was supposed to enable purchasers to set up and operate a typesetting business at home, Mr. Friedman said.

But the equipment, purchased by the plaintiffs starting in January 1985, could perform only preliminary steps in the procedure and a specially programmed phototypesetting machine, situated at an ITT dealer, was needed to complete the operation, he said.

The lawsuit also claims the plaintiffs and dealers submitted several proposals to ITT that would have allowed them to continue to use the special phototypesetting machine, but ITT rejected the proposals.

American Airlines Expects a Loss

The Associated Press

FORT WORTH, Texas — The parent company of American Airlines said Tuesday that it expected to report a loss for the first quarter of 1986 because of fare reductions throughout the industry.

The statement by AMR Corp. did not say how much the carrier expects to lose.

Berlin Is Replacing Student Activism With Business Innovation

By John Tagliabue

NEW YORK Times Service
BERLIN — Some of the heat that fueled Berlin's student revolt in the 1960s is now going into a renewal of innovative capitalism, holding out hope for an end to a quiet crisis of decline in the city's economy.

Symbolizing the shift is the Berlin Center for Innovation and New Enterprises, an ambitious effort by the city's Technical University to provide a place for its engineers to market their ideas by founding small companies.

Not too many years ago, such a program would have drawn the wrath of student activists, who rejected campus links with business. When the center was opened last year, however, the only negative note was a mildly critical article in a student newspaper.

Twenty-eight companies now operate out of the restored red-brick factory in the blue-collar Wedding district, developing high-technology products ranging from industrial robots and energy-conversion systems to sophisticated software packages. The city-run

university spent \$1.5 million to renovate the factory, which is owned by the city.

But the project's importance extends beyond the academic world, business executives say, since it also has helped to revive sagging corporate interest in this "island" city, 110 miles (178 kilometers) inside East Germany.

Nixdorf Computer AG, the West German data-processing company, is building a plant costing the equivalent of \$65 million near the center, and Siemens AG, the giant electronics company whose name has long been linked with Berlin, has begun a \$210-million program of building state-of-the-art factories for electronic components and industrial-process systems.

"Over all, things in the city have changed since it overcame a certain subsidy mentality," Hartmut Feizer, a Nixdorf board member, said in a recent conversation. "People used to say, don't rock the boat. Make believe Berlin is a normal city like anywhere else." But people here should have the hubris to say, "We're something different."

The difference, Mr. Feizer con-

tinued, comes from Berlin's exposed position, politically and geographically, which has made it more sensitive than most other major cities to change, including shifts in the business world.

Mr. Feizer himself was something of a harbinger of the new surge in campus-corporate ties. As a young university lecturer in 1969, he accepted the invitation of Heinz Nixdorf, West Germany's computer pioneer, to leave academia and direct a group of 12 researchers that later became the core of Nixdorf's activities in Berlin. Although now a leading executive in the company, he still has the close-cropped hair and trim mustache often identified with the 1960s student movement.

To be sure, the bustle in Berlin's business life is due in part to new tax laws that favor research and development and high technology over basic manufacturing. The recent surge has merely halted, hardly reversed, a process of decline that took hold in the early 1980s, when recession ravaged the city's basic manufacturing sector.

The jobs race is still about a

point higher than the 10.4-percent national average, and the central government in Bonn must pay more than half of the city's \$9.2-billion budget. Berlin still depends heavily on government agencies, such as a federal printing plant, to provide jobs.

"The economy was caught in a crossfire in the 1980s," said Joachim Putzmann, who runs the Siemens operations here. Shifts in the electrical industry from mechanical to electronic components forced companies like Siemens and AEG AG, West Germany's second-biggest electrical company, to slash jobs, a situation that, Mr. Putzmann said, was aggravated by "a general trend to automation."

Automation, moreover, meant deserting large inner-city factories for sprawling single-story plants in the countryside. But Berlin, lacking a hinterland, could not accommodate that trend, and industry fled.

To reverse that tendency, the city fostered projects such as the university center and the Berlin Economic Development Corp., which tries to attract foreign investments. The corporation is headed by Robert Layton, a former Ford Motor Co. vice president.

The results have been mixed. Despite the activity in high technology, total new investment has not increased dramatically, and most of the money has come from within West Germany. With few exceptions, such as a \$96-million factory that Ford opened in 1981 to make plastic auto parts, U.S. companies have been slow to increase investment here. But government and business leaders maintain that the mood has definitely altered.

Some business leaders once thought the ideal role for the city would be as a clearinghouse for East-West trade. But such trade remains insignificant, both because of Eastern Europe's general economic slump and Soviet bloc reluctance to favor the city.

Still, the technology boom offers hope, spawning a dozen or so venture capital companies that form a \$5-million capital pool. And Koritz, the official responsible for overseeing the city's small stock market, said efforts are afoot "to focus the market's activity here on high-technology financing."

THE EUROMARKETS

Another Borrower Breaches the 8% Level

By David Ross

Reuters
LONDON — As most nondollar sectors of the Eurobond market again firmed Wednesday, dollar-denominated issues closed mainly unchanged, with yet another borrower breaching the 8-percent coupon level with a fixed-rate bond, dealers said.

After Volvo AB's issue Monday of a 2½-year bond paying a 7½ percent coupon, the lowest for a dollar straight in a decade, Crédit Commercial de France launched a \$100-million, eight-year bond paying 7½ percent.

Meanwhile, as sterling Eurobonds rose another ¼ to ½ points, two more borrowers tapped this sector.

In the Eurodollar sector, yield spreads over U.S. domestic bonds remain wide enough to discourage borrowers, despite the temptation to lock in relatively low coupons, dealers said.

However, spreads are still not wide enough to attract significant

demand away from the U.S. market, they said. CCF's issue, won only lukewarm reception, closing at a discount of 2, outside total fees of 1½ percent.

Dealers said the issue, which carries an investor put option after four years, was too lightly priced, yielding a thin 56 basis points over four-year U.S. Treasury bonds and 14 basis points over eight-year Treasury bonds.

Meanwhile, BP PLC's BPCL Finance Ltd. unit launched a \$150-million, 8½ percent bond issue due 1998, which ended offered at a discount of 2½, outside total fees of 2½ percent.

Volvo's 7½-percent bond firmed modestly, as did the new 8 percent, 10-year bonds for ICI Finance Netherlands and Norsk Hydro. The latter was increased to \$150 million from \$100 million.

Dollar-straight Eurobonds generally ended unchanged, easing from their morning highs on some profit-taking. With portions of several recent issues still unsold, and

concerns the dollar may be set to ease, "investors are taking the opportunity to lighten their books," one dealer said.

In the sterling sector, where a strong currency and relatively high yields continue to attract steady investor demand, Commerzbank Overseas Finance BV issued a \$50-million, 10-percent bond due 1993 and Alliance & Leicester Building Society a \$60-million, 10-percent five-year bond.

Net Asset Value on March 6, 1986
Pacific Selection Fund N.Y.
U.S.\$0.88 per U.S.\$1 unit.

Pacific Selection Fund N.Y.

TOKYO



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Wednesday's **AMEX** Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
AMEX	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 100	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 200	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 300	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 400	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 500	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 600	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 700	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 800	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 900	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 1000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 1100	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 1200	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 1300	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 1400	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 1500	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 1600	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 1700	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 1800	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 1900	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 2000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 2100	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 2200	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 2300	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 2400	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 2500	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 2600	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 2700	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 2800	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 2900	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 3000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 3100	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 3200	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 3300	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 3400	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 3500	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 3600	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 3700	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 3800	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 3900	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 4000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 4100	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 4200	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 4300	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 4400	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 4500	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 4600	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 4700	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 4800	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 4900	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 5000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 5100	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 5200	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 5300	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 5400	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 5500	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 5600	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 5700	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 5800	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 5900	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 6000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 6100	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 6200	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 6300	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 6400	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 6500	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 6600	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 6700	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 6800	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 6900	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 7000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 7100	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 7200	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 7300	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 7400	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 7500	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 7600	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 7700	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 7800	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 7900	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 8000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 8100	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 8200	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 8300	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 8400	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 8500	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 8600	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 8700	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 8800	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 8900	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 9000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 9100	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 9200	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 9300	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 9400	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 9500	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 9600	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 9700	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 9800	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 9900	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMEX 10000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50

(Continued on Page 17)

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THE 1986 Herald Tribune READER SURVEY

The International Herald Tribune currently sells more than 168,000 copies each day in 164 countries around the world. To serve this diverse international audience effectively, we need to know about its interests and characteristics. This information is important for our editors and our advertisers alike.

This is the week when, by means of this questionnaire, we take an annual snapshot of all our readers—including the full spectrum from new, even first-time readers, to regular established subscribers.

We need to know about you. And this questionnaire is the best way we have to find out. Accordingly, we would be most grateful if you would take a few minutes to complete this questionnaire, fold it using the instructions on the reverse side, and mail it back to the independent organization which conducts this survey, Research Services Ltd. in London. Your replies will be treated in complete confidence: we do not even ask for your name or address.

As a gesture of our appreciation we will make a charitable donation to the charity of your choice for each returned questionnaire.

This reader survey is extremely important to us. The results of the survey and the total contributed to each charity will be published here in June.

With our warmest thanks.

De W. Guehen
Publisher

1. Where did you read this copy of the IHT?
(Please check ☒ all that apply.)

At home ☐ 9
At work ☐ 2
Traveling locally ☐ 3
Traveling abroad ☐ 4
Elsewhere ☐ 5

2. How often do you usually read or look at the IHT?

First time reader ☐ 10
5-6 days a week ☐ 2
3-4 days a week ☐ 3
1-2 days a week ☐ 4
Less often than once a week ☐ 5
Mainly see when traveling ☐ 6

3. How many people, including yourself, usually read your copy of the IHT?

One ☐ 11
Two ☐ 2
Three ☐ 3
Four ☐ 4
Five or more ☐ 5
More than one, but don't know how many ☐ 6

Travel

4. Approximately how many business air trips have you taken in the past 12 months? (Count a round-trip as one.)

None ☐ 12
1-2 ☐ 1
3-5 ☐ 2
6-9 ☐ 3
10-20 ☐ 4
21+ ☐ 5

5. Which of the following destinations have you flown to on business in the past 12 months?
(Please check ☒ all that apply.)

Benelux countries <input type="checkbox"/> 13	Other Europe <input type="checkbox"/> 14	Middle East <input type="checkbox"/> 15
France <input type="checkbox"/> 2	African countries <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Japan <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Germany <input type="checkbox"/> 5	USA East Coast <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Hong Kong <input type="checkbox"/> 7
Italy <input type="checkbox"/> 8	USA West Coast <input type="checkbox"/> 9	Singapore <input type="checkbox"/> 10
United Kingdom <input type="checkbox"/> 11	Other USA <input type="checkbox"/> 12	Other Asia <input type="checkbox"/> 13
Scandinavia/Finland <input type="checkbox"/> 14	Canada <input type="checkbox"/> 15	Australia <input type="checkbox"/> 16
Spain/Portugal <input type="checkbox"/> 17	Latin America/Caribbean <input type="checkbox"/> 18	New Zealand <input type="checkbox"/> 19
Switzerland <input type="checkbox"/> 20		Elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/> 21

6. Which class of air travel do you usually use for a) short-haul and b) long-haul trips?

	a) short-haul (up to four hours)	b) long-haul (over four hours)
First Class	<input type="checkbox"/> 16	<input type="checkbox"/> 17
Concorde	<input type="checkbox"/> 18	<input type="checkbox"/> 19
Business Class	<input type="checkbox"/> 20	<input type="checkbox"/> 21
Economy	<input type="checkbox"/> 22	<input type="checkbox"/> 23
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 24	<input type="checkbox"/> 25

7a. How many holidays of four nights or more have you taken away from home in the past 12 months?

One ☐ 18
Two ☐ 2
Three ☐ 3
Four or more ☐ 4
None ☐ 5

7b. Which, if any, of the following types of holiday have you taken in the past two years?

Winter sports holiday ☐ 19
Long-haul holiday to another continent ☐ 20
Villa/Apartment holiday ☐ 21
Special interest package (e.g. archeology, music festival) ☐ 22
Health farm/Spa cure ☐ 23
Other ☐ 24

Ownership & purchases

8. Which, if any, of the following items have you bought duty-free (airports, in-flights, ferries) in the past 12 months?

Scotch malt whisky <input type="checkbox"/> 20	French Cognac <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Other alcoholic beverages <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Scotch blended whisky <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Champagne <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Cigarettes <input type="checkbox"/> 9
Bourbon <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Gin <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Tobacco/Cigars <input type="checkbox"/> 8
	Vodka <input type="checkbox"/> 7	Perfumes/Cosmetics <input type="checkbox"/> 4

9. Which, if any, of the following, have you bought for yourself or as a gift for others in the past two years?

Paintings or Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/> 21	35 mm SLR Camera <input type="checkbox"/> 1
Antique Furniture <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Other 35 mm camera <input type="checkbox"/> 3
Gems or precious jewelry <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Video/movie camera <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Couture label clothing <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Compact disc player <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Leather travel goods <input type="checkbox"/> 5	VCR <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Interior design services <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Personal computer <input type="checkbox"/> 6
A quality watch <input type="checkbox"/> 7	

10. Which, if any, of these cards do you use now-days?

Access/Eurocard/MasterCard <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Visa Gold/Premium <input type="checkbox"/> 5
American Express Gold/Platinum <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Visa/Carte Bleue/Barclaycard <input type="checkbox"/> 6
American Express Green <input type="checkbox"/> 3	ATC (Air Travel) <input type="checkbox"/> 7
Diners Club <input type="checkbox"/> 4	

11. How many cars are there in your household, including any company-owned cars?

No car ☐ 24
One ☐ 1
Two ☐ 2
Three or more ☐ 3

12. What is the engine size of your (main) car?

Up to 1,500 cc <input type="checkbox"/> 25	1,801-2,000 cc <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Over 2,500 cc <input type="checkbox"/> 5
1,501-1,800 cc <input type="checkbox"/> 2	2,001-2,500 cc <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/> 6

If not known, write in make and model _____

13. When do you expect to replace your (main) car?

In 1986 ☐ 26
In 1987 ☐ 2
In 1988 ☐ 3
1989 or later ☐ 4
Don't know ☐ 5

14. Approximately how many times have you rented a car for business purposes in the past 12 months?

Not rented <input type="checkbox"/> 27	In country of residence <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Abroad <input type="checkbox"/> 6
1-2 rentals <input type="checkbox"/> 2		
3-6 rentals <input type="checkbox"/> 3		
7 or more rentals <input type="checkbox"/> 4		

Investments

15a. Which, if any, of the following types of investment do you or members of your household have?

Stocks & Shares <input type="checkbox"/> 28	Financial Futures <input type="checkbox"/> 1
Government Securities <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> 2
Mutual Funds/Unit Trusts <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Gold/precious metals <input type="checkbox"/> 3
Bonds <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Property: land or real estate excl. main home <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Offshore Funds <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Private pension plans <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Listed Stock Options <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Collectables: art, antiques, coins, stamps, etc... <input type="checkbox"/> 6

15b. What is the approximate total value of the above, and any other investments, owned by you and members of your household? (in US dollars)

Under US\$ 50,000 <input type="checkbox"/> 29	250,000 to under 500,000 <input type="checkbox"/> 4
50,000 to under 100,000 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	500,000 to under 1 million <input type="checkbox"/> 5
100,000 to under 250,000 <input type="checkbox"/> 4	US\$ 1 million or more <input type="checkbox"/> 6

16a. On approximately how many separate occasions have buying or selling transactions been placed for your personal investment account in the past 12 months?

None ☐ 30
1-4 ☐ 1
5-9 ☐ 2
10-24 ☐ 3
25-49 ☐ 4
50-99 ☐ 5
100 or more ☐ 6

16b. On which stock exchange(s) were any of these transactions made?

London <input type="checkbox"/> 31	Hong Kong <input type="checkbox"/> 7
Paris <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Singapore <input type="checkbox"/> 8
Amsterdam <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Tokyo <input type="checkbox"/> 9
Zurich <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Other exchange(s) <input type="checkbox"/> 6
Frankfurt <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Exchanges in USA <input type="checkbox"/> 4

In 1984, the IHT contributed \$11,724 to charity on behalf of respondents to a similar questionnaire

A U.S. DOLLAR FROM YOU TO A CHARITY



SAVE THE CHILDREN ☐ 50
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS ☐ 1
HEART FOUNDATION ☐ 2
WORLD WILDLIFE FUND ☐ 3
CANCER RESEARCH ☐ 4
LIVE AID ☐ 5

Thank you for your cooperation.

About you

17a. In which country are you currently resident?

Write in _____ 32-33

17b. Of which country are you a citizen?

Write in _____ 34-35

17c. How long have you been living in your present country of residence?

Less than 6 months ☐ 36
6-12 months ☐ 2
1-5 years ☐ 3
More than 5 years ☐ 4

18. Are you?

Male ☐ 37
Female ☐ 2

19. What is your age?

Under 25 ☐ 38
25-34 ☐ 1
35-44 ☐ 3
45-54 ☐ 4
55-64 ☐ 5
65 or over ☐ 6

20. Which educational level have you obtained?

Doctorate/ higher university degree ☐ 39
University degree/equivalent professional qualification ☐ 2
Secondary or High School ☐ 3
Other ☐ 4

21. Into which of the following groups does your pre-tax household annual income from all sources fall? (Check in US\$ or write in your own currency.)

Up to US\$25,000 <input type="checkbox"/> 40	\$75,000 to \$149,999 <input type="checkbox"/> 4
\$25,000 to \$49,999 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	\$150,000 to \$249,999 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
\$50,000 to \$74,999 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	\$250,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/> 6

or annual income in own currency (WRITE IN) _____

Your occupation

22. What is your working status?

Full-time employed <input type="checkbox"/> 41	Housewife <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Part-time employed <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Student <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Retired <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Other <input type="checkbox"/> 6

If you are employed please answer Questions 23-26. Otherwise skip to Question 27.

23. What is your employer's principal activity?

Government/Diplomatic <input type="checkbox"/> 42	Business Services <input type="checkbox"/> 2
Data processing/Telecommunications/Electronics <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Legal/Medical/Educational <input type="checkbox"/> 9
Manufacturing industries incl. Extra., Engineering & Processing <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Artistic Professions <input type="checkbox"/> 7
Distribution, Wholesale/Retail, Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Armed Forces/Police <input type="checkbox"/> 6
Banking/Insurance/Other Financial Services <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Other (Write in) <input type="checkbox"/> 43
Publishing/Advertising/PR <input type="checkbox"/> 8	

24. What is your job title or position? (Please check all that apply.)

Proprietor/Partner <input type="checkbox"/> 44	Technical Specialist <input type="checkbox"/> 45
Chairman of the Board <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Clerical <input type="checkbox"/> 1
President/Chief Executive Officer <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Senior Government Officer <input type="checkbox"/> 3
Managing Director <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Other Government Officer <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Chief Financial Officer/Finance Director <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Consultant <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Other Senior Management <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Other Professional <input type="checkbox"/> 6
Middle Management <input type="checkbox"/> 7	Self-employed <input type="checkbox"/> 7
Junior Executive <input type="checkbox"/> 8	Other (Write in) <input type="checkbox"/> 8

25. How many people does your company employ in the country in which you are currently based?

Under 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 46	50-249 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	1,000-4,999 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
10-49 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	250-999 <input type="checkbox"/> 4	5,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/> 6

26a. Does your company also operate outside the country in which you are currently based? Yes ☐ 47 No ☐ 2

If so, in how many countries? 1-5 ☐ 48 6-15 ☐ 2 16+ ☐ 3

26b. Do you have responsibilities for policies or operations in any other countries? Yes ☐ 49 No ☐ 2

27. Which one of these charities should benefit from your dollar donation?

Research Services Ltd

RESEARCH SERVICES LIMITED
STATION HOUSE
HARROW ROAD
STONEBRIDGE PARK, WEMBLEY
MIDDLESEX HA9 6DE
ENGLAND

7th March 1986

Mr Lee Robinson
International Herald Tribune
181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle
92009 Neuilly sur Seine
France

Dear Lee

Thank you for commissioning us to undertake the 1986 Audience Survey.

We guarantee to process all the replies received with absolute confidentiality. Information relating to individual replies will be analysed in a statistical form only. No personal information will be passed to anyone outside our organisation.

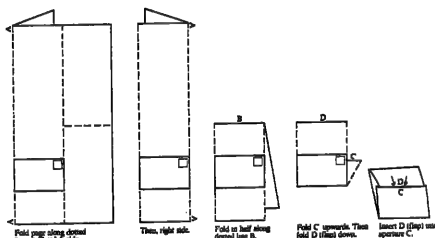
The questionnaire will appear in the paper in mid March, and we will process all replies received before the end of April. The responses will be eligible for the dollar donation to charity. I assure you will publish the value of the total contribution when you publish the survey results in June.

With best wishes

Yours sincerely

David Mitchell
Chairman & Chief Executive

D (FLAP)



AFFIX
STAMP
HERE

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RESEARCH SERVICES LIMITED
STATION HOUSE
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میتل داون

